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Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 769.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1860. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 3d. STAMPED .... 4d.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING to CELEBRATE the ABOLITION of BRITISH COLONIAL SLAVERY will be held in SPA-FIELDS CHAPEL, EXMOUTH-STREET, CLERKENWELL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, August 1. The chair will be taken at half-past six.

In addition to other distinguished speakers, the Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D.D., Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, New York.

A collection will be made in aid of the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade throughout the world.

BI-CENTENARY SERVICES FETTER-LANE CHAPEL.

On SUNDAY, July 29, 1860, the TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will (D. V.) be preached by the Rev. R. G. HARPER, in the above Place of Worship.

Divine Service to commence at eleven, a.m., and at half-past six, p.m.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 1, a TEA MEETING will be held in the Chapel, at six, and a PUBLIC MEETING at seven o'clock, when the Rev. Henry Madgin, Tonbridge Chapel, New-road; the Rev. H. B. Ingram, Battle-bridge Chapel; Apsley Pellatt, Esq., and other eminent gentlemen will address the Meeting.

Admission to the Tea Meeting by tickets, one shilling each. Public Meeting, free.

Tickets of admission to the Tea Meeting may be had of Mr. Mellush, 57, Red Lion-street, Holborn; Mr. Rule, stationer, 72, Farringdon-street; Mr. Gurner, 21, Thavies-inn, Holborn; Mr. Tite, oil and colour merchant, Holborn-hill; Mr. Bale, 39, Fetter-lane; Mr. Chatterley, 9, East Harding-street, Fetter-lane; Mrs. Brown, 45, Fetter-lane; Mr. Doig, 68, Fetter-lane; Mr. Lowson, 57, Fetter-lane; Mr. Allen, Shoemaker's-row, Doctors'-commons; and Mr. Barough, grocer, Hatton-garden.

PARIS.—ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL WORSHIP is conducted every LORD'S DAY, at 180, RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. HONORE, at eleven and half-past three.

SUPPLIES FOR JULY AND AUGUST:—

Rev. T. NICHOLAS, of Hereford, July 22 and 29; Rev. A. G. FORBES, of Glasgow, August 5 and 12; Rev. G. C. BELLOWES, of Greenwich, August 19 and 26.

Contributions towards expenses of worship will be received by the Rev. R. Ashton, Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury; or Mr. Tipple, at the Chapel, in Paris.

July 17, 1860. ROBERT ASHTON.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

TWENTY-FIVE VACANCIES are declared for the next ELECTION, which will occur in NOVEMBER. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms of application to be obtained at the Office, and must be returned to the Secretary before the 1st October. With ordinary effort, every case must succeed, as the votes polled at one election are carried to the credit of the child at the next. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office—32, Ludgate-hill, London.

Contributions are much needed, and are earnstly solicited.

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—The Board of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 24, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, earnestly appeals for AID to maintain ADDITIONAL BEDS and to meet the urgent applications for relief and cure from all parts of the kingdom. The cases already exceed 300 under treatment. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured. Clinical Lectures are delivered every Monday at 3.30.

DONATIONS thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and every information given. Bankers:—Union Bank, City; Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

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Address, Miss Howard, The Preparatory, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

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Apply to Thorp, Bayliss, and Thorp, Drapers, Preston, Lancashire.

TO CHEESEMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN as COUNTERMAN, who has lived in London. One who has a knowledge of the Grocery preferred.

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Apply to W. Grace, Grocer, &c., Ealing, W.

THE Misses SMITH inform their Friends that their SCHOLASTIC DUTIES will be RESUMED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

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MISS ROGERS continues to RECEIVE a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, whom she endeavours to provide with superior educational advantages, combined with domestic comforts and religious privileges. References exchanged.

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There is a Vacancy for an Articled Pupil.

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The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

At Midsummer, 1858, two pupils from this establishment obtained Certificates of Merit at the Oxford Middle-class Examination; three obtained similar Certificates at Midsummer, 1859; and at the same time three others received the Oxford title of A.A., and two matriculated at the London University.

The Annual Examinations at Christmas were conducted by Dr. Temple, Head Master of Rugby School, and by the Rev. S. Manning, of Frome. Their Testimonials and a Prospectus will be sent on application to the Principal.

The School will RE-OPEN on the 31st of July.

June 18, 1860.

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For Prospectus or further particulars apply to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

THE REV. PHILLIP SMITH, late Head-Master of Mill Hill School, receives a limited number of Pupils.

The Session begins on the 1st of AUGUST.

Further particulars on application, St. James's Lodge, Croydon, Surrey, S.

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Principal, Mr. C. P. MASON, C.B., Fellow of University College, London.

The Pupils of the above-named School will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, JULY 31.

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Parkstone, June 19th, 1860.

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King's Cross, London, July 14, 1860.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS ONCE MORE.

THE Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the second Palmerston Administration, seems to have resolved upon earning for himself a distinctive reputation. In answer to Mr. Baines's inquiry, on Friday evening, and with his customary dryness, he announced his decision in regard to the recommendation of the Select Committee on Bible printing. It is not his intention to carry out that recommendation. His mind is exactly where it was on this question before a syllable of evidence was taken. He assigns the same reasons (if reasons they can be properly called) and in the same terms, for continuing the trading privileges of the Patentee, as he did before his own Under-Secretary voted with the majority of the Committee to abolish all restrictions on the printing of the Word of God. He has renewed the Patent (during her Majesty's pleasure) in the same absurd form, giving to the Queen's Printer the same extensive and unusable powers, and leaving him as free from all responsibility, as before. In short, the investigations of the Committee, the evidence they have taken, the conclusions they formed upon it, and the Report they formally presented to the House, go for nothing—are hardly so much as alluded to. Sir George sticks with characteristic tenacity to his original opinion and purpose—that, surely, might suffice to satisfy the country.

Sir George Cornewall Lewis is as curious a study as can be found among the politicians of the present age. He has the learning, we believe, of a professor. His reading has been vast and various. His judgment, his friends tell us, is remarkably vigorous and solid—his disposition, amiable—his principles, truly Liberal. And yet, as a Cabinet Minister, he is in his own department almost invariably wrong—perversely, obstinately, immovably wrong. Shall we venture at a reading of this perplexing riddle? He seems to us to have been snatched from his studies before he had completed them. He had brought his information down to about half a century since. On the other side of that date he has made himself acquainted with everything. Had he lived fifty years ago he would have been just the man for his times—completely posted up to the last page of human history. Or, had he been left in his learned obscurity, he might by this time, perhaps, have added to his other knowledge, a knowledge of society in his own day. Lord Palmerston's necessities, unfortunately, called Sir George to high office before he was quite ready. All that has passed in England since the days of Pitt, and Fox, and Burke, appears to be a *terra incognita* to him as yet. It is mere hearsay to him—not history. He is the Rip Van Winkle of the Cabinet. His judgment, his information, his recollections, his modes of viewing men and things, and his measurement of public opinion, belong to George the Third's time. Then comes a blank, like Rip's long nap in Sleepy Hollow. And he comes forward, as Home Secretary, and innocently talks such old-fashioned stuff as sets the world staring at him. Whether his theme be taxation or pugilism, Smithfield or City Corporation Reform, the mode of taking a Census or the expediency of bolstering up a monopoly, the views he propounds essentially belong to the past. His mind is too heavy to keep abreast of the times. He is a cyclopædia up to 1815—of what is later than that date there is nothing in him.

The effect is laughable enough, but then it is also very irritating. The right hon. baronet's political lore when applied to the problems of the present day reminds us very much of porter left in the bottom of a pewter-pot overnight, and pressed upon your acceptance at lunch next noontide—good, sound porter, made of genuine malt and hops, and very refreshing the night before—but stuff that nobody can taste without a wry face and a protesting stomach, the day after. Sir George Lewis does not know the difference—and he has rather a contempt for you if you assume that there is any. So he puts his puddle on the table with all the self-satisfaction of a man who is commending to you his hospitality. "It was good enough, last night," he says—"it cannot be bad to-day." If you don't relish it, he tells you it is a prejudice which he hopes you will live to get over—or, perhaps, informs you that the Esquimaux in the North, and the natives of Patagonia in the South, always prefer their porter in a dead state. Well, if he went no farther, one would only laugh at the oddity of the fact that a grown-up man could be found with a positive liking for stale porter—with a *bonâ fide* conviction that it is a suitable beverage for Christians. But the Home Secretary is compulsory in his benevolence. He insists on pouring his nauseous stuff down our throats—and "it never enters his mind" that the proceeding can be objectionable. So, with the best of intentions, he commits the worst of blunders. He is always treading on somebody's corns from sheer awkwardness, and, instead of apologising for his own want of address, ridicules the sufferer for the water which stands in his eyes. He is like a well-meaning but uncanny servant who breaks your dishes, spills your gravy, sets your curtains on fire, and pokes his fork into your child's eye, and yet grins through it all with imperturbable self-complacency—never suspecting that things go wrong simply because he does not know how to handle them. In fact, the Home Secretary is the learned lubber of Her Majesty's advisers—good-natured and obstinate as lubbers commonly are—and also, dreadfully in the way, and indescribably conceited.

It is curious that the heaviest-witted man of the Cabinet is almost always associated with him of the nimblest wits—that the most incurable blunderer is ever a sort of binary star to the adroitest of statesmen—that Harlequin and Clown are constantly arm-in-arm together. No doubt, the phenomenon is susceptible of a psychological explanation—the political meaning of it is clear enough. It suits Lord Palmerston's game that Home politics should be sat upon by a leaden representative, while he himself is skipping like Mercury about the arena of Foreign politics. And, on the other hand, it suits Sir George the Unready to preside at a post where enterprise is forbidden, and where his orders are not to move an inch if he can help it. They are excellently mated for a make-believe progressive Administration—the Viscount all activity, the Baronet all rest—feverishness abroad, lethargy at home—a Liberal profession all over the Continent—a Conservative *programme* for Great Britain. Whether Sir George Lewis be accomplice or dupe is still an open question. We take him to be the latter—he has all the qualities requisite for a tool. But it matters very little in effect. All we know is, that things are done now, as a matter of course, and in the face of all remonstrance, which would have been justly regarded ten years ago as a disgrace to the age. This indefinite prolongation of the Bible-printing Patent is, perhaps, the worst, as it is, we believe, the only relic of the old legal system of trading monopoly in this country. It, too, has been condemned by a Committee of the House of Commons—but the Home Secretary cherishes it with superstitious favour.

It is now too late to do anything this Session—before next February it is possible that Sir G. C. Lewis may be in a less prominent position. At any rate, the matter is not yet finally disposed of. The Home Secretary's decision is too preposterously absurd to bear much handling—but handled it will be, and without much ceremony, we can promise him, during the recess. Is he really anxious to be once more coerced into reason? If so, we think it not at all unlikely that his wishes may be realised.

CHURCH-RATES.

CHURCH-RATES AT WOOLWICH.—The churchwardens of Woolwich have issued a notice to the effect that in consequence of Church-rates having been refused during the past two years, they are compelled to appeal to the inhabitants for voluntary contributions to pay for the necessary repairs of the parish church.

DEVIZES.—On the 10th inst., Mr. John Pope, a draper, living in the Market-place, was summoned before the borough magistrates for refusing to pay a Church-rate. He was defended by his solicitor, Mr. Frederick Anstie. After some preliminary proceedings, Mr. Anstie, on behalf of his client, read a notice disputing the validity of the rate on the following grounds:—That no sufficient notice was given of the vestry meeting at which the said rate was made; that the said rate is excessive, and that the property liable to a Church-rate in the said parish is unfairly and unequally assessed. The magistrates decided that jurisdiction in this case was taken out of their hands; they therefore declined to give judgment, and left the parties to take a remedy elsewhere if they thought proper. Similar notices of objection to the rate had also been signed and served by Mr. Fox, Mr. Trotman (hairdresser), Mr. G. W. Anstie, Mr. Charles Morris, and Mr. E. Simpson (grocer).

LAVENHAM, NEAR SUDBURY.—At a recent meeting of the vestry of this parish a resolution to the following effect was submitted:—

That the churchwardens be empowered to borrow from the Commissioners of the Board of Works the sum of 300*l*., towards the repair of the church, on the security of the rates, to be repaid by a succession of fifteen yearly instalments.

This having been proposed by Mr. Hitchcock and seconded by Mr. Barkway, the Rev. H. Davies moved, and F. H. Peck seconded,—

That this meeting refuse to authorise the churchwardens to borrow 300*l*. on the security of the rates, and suggest that other means be adopted for obtaining the said sum.

Mr. Davies expressed a hope that the parish authorities would agree to the Dissenters contributing voluntarily towards the object in view. If the friends of the Establishment would do that the Dissenters would withdraw from the contest. After some discussion, the chairman (the Rev. J. M. Croker) put the amendment, when there appeared twenty-three for and forty-three against it. The original motion was next put and carried.

TAMWORTH CHURCH-RATES.—MORE SUMMONSES. The following persons have been summoned before the magistrates for non-payment of Church-rates:—Messrs. J. Wood, for 1s. 0½d.; W. Wood, for 7½d.; T. Dixon, for 1s. 3½d.; and T. Aldridge, for 4½d. J. Bennett, Esq., of London, appeared for the defendants on Friday, July 13. Having waited from eleven until two o'clock, and the second magistrate not arriving, the meeting was adjourned to Friday, 20th inst. It is generally believed that the pro-rate party dexterously managed to have but one magistrate present so that the meeting might have to be adjourned, in order to put the defendants to all the expense and trouble possible. On the 13th, the churchwarden let it out that there was another lot of summonses to be served. Mr. Bennett contended before the one magistrate then present that all the summonses ought to be served at once, that they might be heard at the adjourned meeting. Yielding to this, a few others came out. The Rev T. Burgess, Independent minister, was summoned for 1s. 1½d.; and Messrs. C. Waskew, farmer, for 1*l*. 8s. 5d.; C. Hitches, for 2s. 5d.; T. Jackson, for 1s. 6½d.; W. Beard, for 1s. 3d.; J. Pointon, for 7½d.; and W. Bealey, for 2s. 3½d. On the 20th inst., before Thos. Bramall, and — Neville, Esqs., Mr. Bennett appeared for the defendants, and Mr. Shaw, who is the magistrates' clerk, appeared for the churchwardens. Among several books, the rate-book was produced,

in which an erasure of "two commons, or moors," was proved to have been made after the book had been signed. Mr. Bennett contended that altering a deed after it had been executed made it void, and that, therefore, the rate-book was no authority, and the magistrates could not proceed. The court felt this, but after a good deal had been said *pro* and *con.* the objection was overruled. The Rev. T. Burgess's case came on first. The collector knew not when he first demanded the rate. Mr. Burgess proved that the demand was made on the 16th Nov., 1859; as this was more than six months before the complaint was made, the summons was dismissed. The summonses also of Messrs W. Wood, C. Hitches, and W. Beard were dismissed on the same ground. Mr. Bennett then said he was instructed on behalf of the other defendants to dispute the validity of the rate, and their liability to pay. He pointed out several illegal charges in the rate, and stated that there was a large sum uncollected in respect of the last rate, when this rate was made—that the present rate was not based upon a statement of the balance in hand, and to arise from the last rate; and also that no Church-rate was paid in respect to divers lands, tenements, and tolls.—Court: We do not think your objection good. Mr. Bennett: That is not for this court to decide; it is a question for another court, if the churchwardens take it there; and if I cannot make my objection good there, I shall have to suffer for it.—Court: Will you take it to the Ecclesiastical Court? Mr. Bennett: I cannot; it is for the churchwardens to do that.—The court was cleared. On coming in again, the Court said: We decide that the rate is good upon the face of it; we do not consider the objections *bond fide;* and we make an order for payment.—Mr. Bennett: Then I shall apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of *certiorari* to quash your order.—There are hundreds of occupiers in this parish who have not paid Church-rates for years; this fact is sufficient of itself to upset the rate in any court of law, as it renders it illegal, unequal, and unjust.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Wesleyan Conference will begin its annual session this day (Wednesday) at City-road Chapel. It is rumoured that either the Rev. W. W. Stamp, chairman of the Liverpool district, or the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, of Manchester, will be elected as the President of the Conference for the ensuing year. There are not less than 137 candidates for the Wesleyan ministry this year.

The Stationing Committee have completed what is technically called the "First Draft of the Stations" of the ministers of their denomination. This first draft undergoes revision, and is subject to alterations, and the appointments therein contained are not confirmed until the meeting of the "Legal Hundred," or "full conference" of ministers. The draft contains not fewer than 468 circuits, to each of which not fewer than two, and in some cases as many as six and seven, ministers are appointed. This year there is no alteration in most of the Conference official posts. The Rev. John Lomas is reappointed as the Superintendent of the First London or City-road Circuit; the Revs. William L. Thornton, M.A., and James Gilchrist Wilson are reappointed the connexional editors; the Rev. John Mason is again the book steward; the Rev. Dr. Elijah Hoole, the Rev. Wm. Arthur, and the Rev. George Osborne (who has just received the title of Doctor of Divinity) are re-elected as the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Foreign Missions; the Rev. John Scott is reappointed as the principal, and the Rev. Michael E. Taylor as the secretary, of the Wesleyan Normal Training Institution, Horseferry-road, Westminster, and of the Education Committee; the Rev. Charles Prest, of Islington, continues as the secretary of the Home Missionary and Contingent Fund; and the Rev. Dr. W. H. Rule, formerly a missionary in Gibraltar, remains at the camp in Aldershot as the chaplain to the Methodist soldiers there. The present president of the Conference, the Rev. S. D. Waddy, is set down as the governor and chaplain of the Wesley College, Sheffield. On Wednesday, the Committee of the Contingent and Home Mission and Children's Fund met and presented several important reports. The financial state of the funds was most satisfactory, and very considerable increase of home missionary effort is recommended for the ensuing year. On Thursday, at a meeting of the Chapel Committee, the Rev. John Bedford, of Manchester, read a lengthy report of the operations of the committee, from which it appeared that during the last year steady progress had been made, the total number of new erections, enlargements of chapels, organs, &c., being 207. There were now 250 applications to be made to the Conference from various circuits, of which 75 were for new chapels, 47 for new day-school houses, 79 for enlargements, and 23 for organs, at a total cost of 152,092*l.*, showing an increase of 75 applications, and of 66,695*l.* in the proposed outlay, over the number of applications sanctioned by the Conference of last year, which was held in Manchester. During the last six years the aggregate amount expended on Wesleyan property was 852,920*l.*; last year it was 161,455*l.* The most vigorous efforts are now being made to extinguish the debts on all Wesleyan chapels. During the year 1859-60, 55,515*l.* have been paid off. In the five years preceding, 297,405*l.* have been expended for that purpose. It was a very notable fact, that, though the advantages of fire insurance were so patent, not fewer than 3,000 Wesleyan chapels remained uninsured. The other committees are making progress with their respective affairs.

The Special Services Committee have kindly granted the use of St. James's Hall to the Wesleyan Conference during their sittings in London. The afternoon service was conducted by the Rev. Wm. Gibson, B.A., of the Chelsea circuit; and in the evening, the Rev. John Rattenbury, the popular Revivalist, of Bristol, delivered an impressive sermon to a large congregation. The hymns sung on each occasion were distributed to the congregation as they entered the hall, and the behaviour of the many working folk present was exceedingly reputable.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

It has been rumoured, on very good authority, that there is now every probability of a discontinuance of the Sunday disturbances in the unhappy parish of St. George's-in-the East. The Rev. Bryan King, the rector, has obtained a year's leave of absence from the Bishop of London, and will leave England for Bruges with his family.

The Rev. S. C. Hansard, curate of St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, has been appointed to officiate at St. George's-in-the-East for a year, in the absence of the Rev. Bryan King.—*Marylebone Mercury.*

On Sunday there was a large attendance both morning and evening. Mr. Dove (who is especially unpopular) was the preacher in the morning. As he ascended the pulpit at least a score of persons rose from their seats and left the church, some slamming the doors after them. He paused for a few minutes until this little exodus was over, and then proceeded with his discourse, which lasted barely a quarter of an hour. The congregation then quietly dispersed. Throughout the evening service the party spirit on both sides was more than usually fierce, though it did not express itself in any act of violence. The responses were shouted on the one side and chanted on the other in a manner outraging all sense of decorum. The sermon was preached by Mr. Amphlett, of Church Lench, near Evesham. A number of thoughtless people in the gallery of a low class gave way more than once to a ribald laugh, and also sought to interrupt him by loudly stamping the floor. At both services Mr. Rosier, the person who has just figured in the police-court, was present, but his conduct gave no trouble to the authorities, and there were scores of people who behaved with far greater indecorum than ever he did. From twelve to twenty of the divisional police were posted over the church during the evening service.

On Thursday, Robert Rosier appeared before Mr. Elliott, at the Thames police-court, charged on a summons taken out by the Rev. Thomas Dove Dove, assistant curate of the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, with having, on Sunday morning last, in the parish church, and during the celebration of divine service, made a disturbance. Mr. Elliott, after hearing the evidence, said he was of opinion the defendant, and others, by reading the responses loudly wished to prevent the singing, and did disturb, vex, and trouble the minister. He fined the defendant 3*l.* If he (Mr. Elliott) was wrong in his opinion he could be set right, as there was a power of appeal. Mr. Rosier: I shall appeal, Sir, on several grounds. Mr. Eillott: Very well. You must put in sureties to prosecute the appeal at the next general or quarter sessions. There are now conflicting decisions of the magistrates; Mr. Selfe having expressly stated, some months since, that any person in church had a right to say the responses in an audible voice, although others might be singing them.

A NEGRO PEW IN A BRITISH MISSIONARY CHAPEL.

At a meeting of the London Emancipation Committee, specially convened to consider the circumstances connected with the resignation of the Rev. W. F. Clarke, late missionary of the Colonial Missionary Society in Victoria, British Columbia, who, in March last, resigned his appointment, in consequence of his having failed to obtain the support of the London Committee in his resistance to the introduction by his colleague of a "negro pew" into the Mission chapel, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, viz.:—

1. That the conduct of the Rev. W. F. Clarke, late of Victoria, B.C., as exhibited in the published correspondence, extending from the 9th of October, 1859, to the 30th of March, 1860, reflects the highest credit upon the humanity, moral courage, and Christian consistency of that gentleman, and is worthy of the emphatic approval and earnest support of the Churches of Great Britain; and the committee cannot doubt that, with one voice, the churches of this country, and all its dependencies, will confirm the testimony of the Bishop of Columbia, that Mr. Clarke, in the course he has adopted, has nobly "advocated the equal rights of redeemed mankind in Christian brotherhood, and has withstood an effort to erect a partition wall which the Gospel of Jesus has broken down."

2. That the conduct of the committee of the Colonial Missionary Society, in "refusing to endorse the course" of Mr. Clarke, in claiming for coloured persons the same rights and privileges in a place of worship as those conceded to white persons, and in virtually rejecting his appeal and protest—thereby rendering it necessary that for the sake of his "honour and consistency" he should "resign his connexion with them," is conduct which merits the severe rebuke of all who recognise the fundamental principle of every true Gospel missionary enterprise—the principle of the absolute equality in the house of God, and the privileges of Christian communion of "all men," irrespective of race, colour, or civil condition; and that this principle should be at once established as part of the constitution of the Colonial Missionary Society, and be henceforth acted upon, and, when necessary, inflexibly enforced in whatever part of the world its maintenance may be required.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Rev. W. F. Clarke, and to the committee of the Colonial Missionary Society.

"An East-Riding Layman" writes to us as follows on this subject from Howden:—

I have just read in this day's *Morning Star*, a leading article, which has doubtless come under your notice, reflecting very strongly on the course pursued by the Colonial Missionary Society, with respect to the churches recently established in British Columbia. If the statements therein given are correct, it certainly becomes the Congregational churches of Britain to state promptly and energetically their disapprobation of such a course of proceeding.

We censure in most unmitigated terms the conduct of our great shipowning firms, in permitting invidious distinctions between white and coloured passengers on board their vessels; and surely, Sir, similar invidious distinctions in our churches should meet with a tenfold stronger condemnation.

We, who profess to hold liberal and enlightened views of divine truth, ought not, either directly or indirectly, to sanction anything of the kind in connexion with our denomination, *at home or abroad.* We can bring our influence to bear upon the Colonial Society, and we have a right to require of it that "the essential equality of all church members, whatever be their race, colour, or civil condition," should be at once adopted (if it has not already been so) as one of its fundamental governing principles.

Further, it appears to me that the society has a perfect right to interfere in the arrangements of a church organised under its auspices, if that church is compromising by its actions the great principles of Christian equality and brotherhood. If the coloured population of British Columbia are being treated as inferior beings by the church under the care of Mr. Macfie, that of itself would be ample ground for the interference of the society; and surely, Sir, we had far better have "antagonism," even with disruption, than "peace" with dishonour. I trust that your powerful influence will be brought to bear upon this matter.

THE ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, AND COLONIAL BISHOPRICS, WITH THEIR SEVERAL INCOMES.

The figures in the following list we are prepared to verify, excepting in the cases presently to be mentioned:—

Aberdeen	£100	Kingston	£2,000
Adelaide	800	Labuan	500
Antigua	2,000	Lichfield	4,500
Armagh (Abp.)	14,494	Limerick	4,973
Argyll and the Isles	100	Lincoln	5,000
Bangor	4,000	Llandaff	4,200
Barbadoes	2,500	London	10,600
Bath and Wells (Lord Auckland)	5,000	Madras	2,500
Bombay	2,500	Manchester	4,000
Brechin	100	Mauritius	850
Brisbane	1,000	Meath	4,068
Calcutta	5,000	Melbourne	833
Canterbury (Abp.)	15,000	Montreal	800
Cape Town	800	Moray and Ross	100
Carlisle	4,500	Natal	800
Chester	4,500	Newcastle	833
Chichester	4,200	Newfoundland	1,200
Christchurch (New Zealand)	660	New Zealand	600
Colombo	2,000	Norwich	4,500
Columbia	600	Nova Scotia	700
Cork	2,000	Ossory	3,850
Cashel	5,000	Oxford	5,000
Derry	6,000	Perth (Australia)	450
Down and Connor	4,000	Peterborough	4,500
Dublin (Abp.)	7,786	Quebec	1,990
Durham	8,000	Ripon	4,500
Edinburgh	100	Rochester	5,000
Ely	5,500	Rupert's Land	700
Exeter (beside a Canonry)	2,700	Salisbury	5,000
Fredericton	1,000	Sierra Leone	900
Gibraltar	1,200	Sodor and Man	2,000
Glasgow	100	St. Andrew's	100
Gloucester & Bristol	5,000	St. Asaph	4,200
Graham's Town	800	St. David's	4,500
Guiana	2,000	Sydney	1,500
Hereford	4,200	Tasmania	1,250
Huron	619	Toronto	1,250
Jamaica	1,400	Tuam	4,000
Killaloe	4,041	Victoria	1,000
Kilmore	6,253	Wellington	300
		Winchester	10,500
		Worcester	5,000
		York (Abp.)	10,000

The Bishopric of Jerusalem is not included in this list; and the incomes of the Scottish bishoprics, and of that of Huron, in Canada, are only approximative. The aggregate income of eighty-three bishoprics is thus 258,600*l.*, or considerably more than a quarter of a million, the average being 3,236*l.* to each bishopric. This sum would add 50*l.* a-year each to 5,372 poor benefices or curacies; or, one-third being still appropriated to the bishops, the remaining two-thirds would increase by 50*l.* each 3,581 underpaid curacies or benefices,

It is noticeable that eighty-three of her Majesty's principal officers of State, including the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, and the Viceroy of Ireland, receive 213,503*l.* per annum, being an average of 2,572*l.* each. And when it is remembered that many of these latter incomes are precarious and temporary, while those of the bishops are for life, the disproportion will appear still greater.—*The Patriot.*

A PARSEE NEWSPAPER ON THE INDIAN CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

A friend in Bombay writes:—"I forward to you by the mail a copy of a Guzerat newspaper (*Rast Gaftar*, Speaker of Truth), published here, supported and edited by Parsees. Its tone is one of strong disaffection to the British Government, and therefore it is in bad odour among us. The article, however, which appears in the accompanying, on the Indian Church Establishment, is so pointed and forcible, that I thought it desirable to put it into your hands." The following is the article referred to:—

REVENUE AND RELIGION.

It is very remarkable that though the British dominion in India has extended over a century, our rulers have not, amidst a multiplicity of professions, consistently acted on any general principle in the government of the country. They have, no doubt, announced as a rule of

their conduct many sound doctrines of good government; but what is observable is the absence of a thorough-going adherence to those doctrines in the practical administration of affairs. We have in theory a scheme of government that may challenge our admiration; but when its excellencies are sought to be tested by the experiences of practical life, our book-knowledge of the politics of our rulers is considerably modified. To take an instance or two. The political equality of the different classes of its subjects is a proclaimed point of faith of the British Indian Government. That the British Government dispenses equal justice, irrespective of the differences of colour or creed, is commonly asserted. But we all know how far this professed principle is observed in practice. The introduction of what is commonly known by the name of the Black Act is strenuously resisted by judges and lawgivers; and the tribunals which are deemed competent to distribute justice to millions of her Majesty's Hindu and Mohammedan subjects, are pronounced worthless when their jurisdiction is proposed to be extended to a handful of Europeans. Europeans can demand justice against the natives at any time, at any place, and in any court, but the natives cannot seek protection against Europeans but at particular places and in particular courts. The lives and property of the natives are thus virtually placed at the mercy of Europeans, who can trample over the rights and privileges of the indigenous population almost with impunity.

The principle of religious neutrality is another of the professed political doctrines of the British Indian Government. But let us inquire whether this is strictly adhered to. It is true that our rulers do not seek to force their religion on the subject races. It must further be conceded, to the credit of the present Government, that not only does it not force its religious views on the people of India, but that even the appearance of force is studiously avoided. Every care is taken to remove the slightest apprehension of its intentions. In this respect the British are perhaps the most tolerant nation on earth. But, however this may be, the fact remains that that complete severance of the State from the Church which is involved in a proper conception of Government, is not realised by the British Government in India. That the people of India should be made to pay, as in fact they are, for the maintenance of a large Christian ecclesiastical establishment, is one of those anomalies which cease to excite wonder from the very length of their duration. It is only when these days of financial pressure force us to examine every source of unnecessary expenditure that one's attention is directed to the subject. We ask, then, what earthly justification can be offered for making the people of India defray the large annual expenditure incurred for the maintenance of what is called the State ecclesiastical establishment. Why should we, sirs, pay annually lacs of rupees for the salaries of your lord bishops, archdeacons, deacons, chaplains, assistant chaplains, and a host of other officials? Why should we pay not only for their salaries, but also for their pensions when they retire from service? Why, in the name of wonder, are we to be annually taxed to the extent of lacs of rupees for the benefit of Christian souls? Is not this most unfair, gentlemen? Is it not proper and consistent with sound notions of government that Ensign Jones or Lieutenant Brown should pay for his sermon as well as for his beer. We are bound, and we are ready and willing to submit to all legitimate taxation necessary for a good government; but we think we have a right to demand from an enlightened and considerate Government that we should not be made to pay for the salvation of Christian souls.

But it is said that a Church Establishment is maintained by the Imperial Government of England, that the British Indian Government is a Christian Government, and that as such it ought to maintain a Christian Establishment in connection with the State. The case of England is different. There the maintenance of the Church by the State is, perhaps, a necessity arising from the political antecedents of the country. England has a national Government, and its inhabitants are one compact nation, united by all the bonds of brotherhood, and sharing equally in the benefits of the Church Establishment. No such considerations exist in India. Here the professors of fifty different religions are made to pay for the support of an establishment in the benefit of which they do not participate. And it is all absurd to talk of a "Christian Government." You might with equal propriety call a ship owned and managed by Christians a Christian ship. The individual members constituting a Government may have a religion, but the Government itself can have none. Religious concernment is excluded from the sphere of governmental functions. Religion is a concern of the individual; government is a concern of the whole commonwealth. The union of the State and the Church is only a lingering remnant of past barbarism, for the final severance of which human society at large has not yet arrived at the requisite stage of enlightenment.

When we are threatened with new and tremendous taxes, we have a right to point to expenditure which ought not to be State expenditure, and demand its stoppage. What will Mr. Wilson, who assures us that every rupee of Indian revenue is spent for Indian purposes, say to this? How many sources of such wasteful outlays may be pointed out? But it is not so much the expenditure as the recognition of a radically wrong principle that we protest against.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON AND THE EDUCATION GRANT.—It will be observed from the report of Friday's debates, that Sir John Pakington expressed his anxiety to know when the Education vote would come on—he having a motion to propose. The following is the notice placed on the business paper by the right hon. baronet:—

Sir John Pakington,—On going into Committee of Supply on Education Estimates, to move, that the grants annually made by Parliament for the promotion of education ought to be expended with a fair and just regard to the requirements of the different classes of schools recognised by the Minutes of the Committee of Council, and that Ragged and Industrial Schools, which are alone adapted to meet the wants of a considerable number of destitute and neglected children, are therefore entitled to a larger amount of aid than they at present receive.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. BONWELL.—This suit came on in the Court of Arches on Friday, in the form of a trial of the truth of the allegations against Mr. Bonwell, who appeared in person and conducted his own defence. A number of witnesses brought forward at the coroner's inquest on Miss Yorath's child, and at other stages of the case, were examined. The case against this rev. gentleman was completed. Mr. Bonwell said he should not call witnesses. The hearing of the defence was postponed.

THE REV. F. D. MAURICE.—The following announcement appeared in Friday's *Gazette*:—"Whitehall, July 20.—The Queen has been pleased to nominate the Rev. John Frederick Denison Maurice, M.A., to the ministry of Oxford Chapel, in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, and diocese of London, void by the death of the Rev. Edward Scobell." The *Record*, in referring to this announcement, says:—"We can only repeat that we regard the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works as guilty of an act which is viewed by the great body of the religious public of all orthodox denominations as an abuse of Crown patronage." The *Morning Herald* states:—It seems that the appointment of the Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice to the incumbency of St. Peter's, Vere-street, vacant by the death of the Rev. Edward Scobell, is not unlikely to be the subject of proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts, inasmuch as some private individuals have resolved to lodge a caveat against his induction by the Bishop of London.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON THE TRUTH AND INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.—A public discussion on these subjects, to extend over four nights, was opened at the Stock Exchange, Leeds, on Tuesday se'nnight, the disputants being the Rev. Dr. Brindley, of Birmingham, and Mr. Joseph Barker, of Sheffield. The Rev. George Scott, Wesleyan, was elected chairman. The discussion was divided into two subjects, the first as to the Historic Evidence for the Truth of the Bible, occupying the first two nights; and the second, as to the Inspiration of the Bible, the remaining two. By the order of debate agreed upon, Dr. Brindley opened the debate on Tuesday night, and Mr. Barker, on Wednesday. Notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of the words defining the subject of discussion, the disputants joined issue as to its meaning, Dr. Brindley understanding the question to be whether the books of the Bible were authentic and genuine, and Mr. Barker maintaining that the question was as to their veracity and truthfulness, and not their authenticity and genuineness. The result was a somewhat irregular discussion, in which charges of unfairness were retorted upon each other by the respective disputants. There was a numerous attendance, and great tendency to excitement. On Thursday the discussion was resumed, but the meeting broke up in a state of disgraceful tumult. On Friday night there was a little more moderation, and at the close a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE STATE-AID QUESTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The bill introduced by the late ministry for abolishing State-aid to religion has been withdrawn, and the question therefore stands over for adjustment for another year. The present ministry have announced no definite policy on the subject, beyond a vague profession of a desire to withdraw the aid. But they are in no hurry about it, the Catholics and Episcopalians are working hard to retain the grant, or at least to postpone its abolition, but on the whole the growing feeling is against its continuance, though the population is not very unequally divided upon it. At an election that recently took place for the northern suburb of Sydney, the polling turned principally upon this point, and the voluntary candidate carried the day. Mr. Shepherd, who stood on the State-aid interest, avowed himself to have been bred an Independent, but to have come to the conclusion that in the thinly-populated districts, Government assistance was necessary to provide religious ordinances. His avowal cost him his election, and his opponent, though personally an inferior man, carried the day by a large majority.—*Correspondent of Patriot.*

Religious Intelligence.

CARLISLE CHAPEL, KENNINGTON.—The Rev. Norman Glass, of Cardiff, having accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the church connected with the above chapel, will commence his stated labours on the first Sunday in August.

ROWLAND HILL'S CHAPEL.—The Surrey Chapel—so long the scene of the labours of Rowland Hill, afterwards of those of the Rev. James Sherman, and now enjoying the valuable ministry of the Rev. Newman Hall—is in danger of being lost as an ecclesiastical edifice. Rowland Hill left a sum of money (now accumulated to 8,000*l.*) for the purchase of the chapel when the lease should expire. But the Vice-Chancellor has recently decided that the appropriation of the money to this purpose would be an infringement of the Statute of Mortmain. Mr. Newman Hall has preached a stirring sermon on the text, "Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities;" and it is a moral certainty that venerable old Surrey, associated with such hallowed recollections, will be retained to religion, that it shall be "a tabernacle that shall not be taken down nor one of the stakes removed." Subscriptions will be raised for securing the object. The original sum of money—minus 2,000*l.* legal expenses!—will be handed over to Hackney College as residuary legatee.—*Scottish Guardian Correspondent.*

HIGHGATE.—On Wednesday evening last a social meeting was held in the large school-room of the Congregational Chapel here to celebrate the entire extinction of the debt on the building. After singing and prayer, an address was given by the Rev. J. Viney on the object of the meeting, and various lessons of instruction were elicited from the work which had been brought to so auspicious a termination. Thomas Hubbuck, Esq., then read the treasurer's account, from which it appeared the building, with its appurtenances, and including all expenses from the beginning, had cost 5,200*l.*, and that after paying all accounts a balance remained in the hands of the treasurer. W. Warton, Esq., then gave an interesting account of the history of the building effort from the commencement; after which E. Wenham, Esq., moved, and W. J. Wetherell, Esq., seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to the building committee for their assiduous labours and very successful arrangements throughout. This was acknowledged by Messrs. W. B. Patrick and Jos. Clark, and, after a few words from H. Gamman, Esq., and a warm-hearted expression of thanks to the pastor presiding for his co-operation in the work, the meeting separated.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.—Report of the Midsummer Examination by Professor Newth, A.M., of New College:—"I have much pleasure in reporting that the results of the examination of the pupils of the Congregational School furnish encouraging evidence of a satisfactory improvement in the several classes. The principal has wisely aimed at encouraging his pupils to secure a thorough knowledge of a little, rather than an imperfect and inaccurate acquaintance with much. The range, therefore, of the examination was somewhat limited, extending in mathematics through the first Book of Euclid, the elementary operations of Algebra, and the rules of Arithmetic; in Classics, through part of the first Book of the Cyropædia, the first Book of the Æneid, and the first and second Books of Cæsar's Gallic War. The translations were given by most of the boys with great readiness and creditable accuracy. The replies to the questions in the Greek and Latin accidence were generally, although not so universally, good. Some answered very well, but others were not so successful. All, however, furnished convincing proofs of the great care which had been bestowed upon the instruction of the several classes. The boys who were examined in Euclid or Algebra did most creditably, considering the short time they had given to the study of these subjects. In Arithmetic several distinguished themselves by their quickness and correctness, and all answered well."

OAKLAND'S CHAPEL, SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—The Rev. Charles Shakspeare having accepted the unanimous invitation of this church to become their pastor, a series of services was held on Thursday, the 5th inst., to welcome him to his new charge. The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown preached a sermon in the morning on the "Duties and Privileges of a Believer in Christ." The afternoon was passed in pleasant rambles through the beautiful grounds belonging to Peter Broad, Esq., which adjoin the chapel, and at five o'clock the friends again assembled in the school-rooms to tea. A public meeting followed, Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair, and, after the meeting had been opened by devotional exercises, the chairman suitably addressed the assembly. The chapel cost 4,200*l.*, besides materials given, and it is entirely free from debt, and stands on unencumbered freehold land which had been given them. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. John Stoughton and W. G. Lewis, appropriate to the occasion; and the pastor, the Rev. C. Shakspeare, made some excellent remarks.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, EMMA-PLACE, STONEHOUSE.—On Thursday, July 12th, a meeting was held in the above chapel, at which the church and congregation presented their pastor, the Rev. Robert Dawe, with his portrait in life-size, and in a very elegant gilt frame, as a token of their respect and high esteem of his valuable labours which have been eminently blessed by the great Head of the Church. Scarcely two years have elapsed since the rev. gentleman commenced his labours amongst them, and in that short space of time not only has the congregation very materially increased, but the number of church members has been more than doubled. The chair on the occasion was taken by Mr. Brown, of Devonport, and suitable addresses were delivered by Thomas Blackmore, Esq., the senior deacon, and the Rev. R. C. Hutchings, of Ottery St. Mary.

WYMONDLEY, HERTS.—The first anniversary of this village chapel was held on the 18th inst., when the Rev. T. Binney, of London, preached an admirable sermon in the afternoon, and a public meeting was held in the evening. This chapel was erected mainly through the exertions of Mr. H. Foster; and so encouraging has been the attendance, that it has been found necessary to build a new gallery and vestry. This meeting was peculiarly interesting, as it was made the occasion of gathering together as many of the old Wymondley students as could make it convenient to attend. Many of these had not visited the spot, or seen each other, since the removal of the college to London twenty-seven years ago. There were present, T. Binney, S. Nicholls, R. Drane, R. W. Baker, J. Bowland, J. Weaver, T. Morell, A. Anderson, E. Miall, D. Lloyd, and J. V. Mummery. On the following day, all met at Mr. Lloyd's residence, at Hitchin, and the time was most delightfully spent in social intercourse. Such a meeting of old fellow-students and friends will be long remembered. It will be a red-letter day in the history of our lives.—*From a Correspondent.*

MIDDLETON, LANCASHIRE.—On Wednesday, June 13th, the above chapel was opened for public worship. The Rev. S. Shaw, the minister of the place, read the Scriptures; Rev. Patrick Thomson, M.A., of Manchester, offered the dedicatory prayer. Sermons were preached by the Revs. T. Raffles, D.D.,

LL.D., of Liverpool, and E. Mellor, M.A., of Halifax. The Revs. W. Roseman, of Bury, G. Marshall, of Rochdale, and other ministers, also took part in the services. The Revs. Arthur Tidman, D.D., of London, and Marmaduke Miller, of Heywood, preached on Sunday, the 17th; and the opening services were concluded on Tuesday evening, the 19th, by a sermon from the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool. The collections amounted to 131*l.* 10s. 1d. The chapel is a most commodious and substantial structure of brick, with stone facings. It is seventy feet long, by forty-eight feet wide, exclusive of the orchestra, with galleries on three sides, and will comfortably seat about 900 persons. The cost, including internal fittings, boundary walls, &c., is about 2,400*l.*, which is nearly all promised; 250*l.* of this sum having been promised by the Lancashire Congregational Chapel-Building Association. The architect is James Simpson, Esq., of Leeds. The old chapel and schools are being altered and adapted for class and school-rooms. The expense of these alterations will be about 100*l.*, which it is hoped will soon be raised.

NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—In consequence of the large congregations attendant on the ministrations of the Rev. A. McAuslane, the enlargement of Dock-street Chapel became necessary. The alterations are now completed, and include a new gallery capable of holding about 80 persons. The chapel has also been altogether repaved. There are now only two aisles instead of three as before, and the seats are of a more convenient and comfortable character. The free sittings and seats for the children, which were previously preserved, have now been included in the general arrangement. On the occasion of the opening services on Sunday week, sermons were preached in the morning and evening by the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., of Liverpool. The collections amounted to about 46*l.* On the following evening a *soirée* was held in the spacious school-room, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Subsequently, a public meeting was held in the chapel, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Raffles. The meeting having been commenced by singing and prayer, the chairman said he was sorry to hear that, in addition to the amount of the alterations made, they were in debt about 500*l.* They surely would not add anything to that, but he would advise them to pay every farthing before the celebration was over. Mr. C. Lewis, in addressing the meeting, said that God had been pleased to afford them a measure of prosperity. With regard to the enlargement, it was not made exclusively for the accommodation of the working classes, but for the working classes as well as others—a mixed congregation. They could not boast of having many persons of wealth among them, but their numbers were principally made up of persons who got their living by the sweat of their brow. With regard to the large amount of debt alluded to in making the alterations, he might say that at the conclusion of the services there would not be more than 20*l.* or 25*l.* left unpaid; and he had made up his mind, with several other gentlemen, that this should at once be cleared off. 300*l.* had been raised amongst themselves, and they had asked but very few persons out of their connexion, and those he begged now to kindly thank for their assistance. The Rev. W. Aitcheson next spoke on "Christian Brotherhood, as involved in mutual sympathy and help." The Revs. T. Gillman, M. Dickie, and A. McAuslane afterwards addressed the meeting, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and the ladies closed the proceedings. On Tuesday evening, a sermon was preached in the chapel by the Rev. M. Dickie, of Bristol, when the opening services were brought to a close.

STAMFORD RACES.—THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL AND THE RELIGIOUS PUBLIC.—A series of special religious services has been held at Stamford during the past week (it being Stamford race week, the race days being on the 19th and 20th). Special prayer-meetings took place every day, and three sermons were preached by that noble-minded man of God, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel. He, in connexion with some friends, visited the race-course on Thursday, and gave away about 10,000 tracts and handbills, at the same time beseeching the people to think whether they could consistently ask God's blessing upon the pleasure of the race-ground. Mr. Noel is a great man, honoured, through birth, with a college education, gifted by nature with a sweet silvery voice, taught by God's Holy Spirit the plan of salvation, and chosen by God to go and preach the Gospel to fallen man. These are testimonials of no ordinary character. The hon. and rev. gentleman preached in the Wesleyan Chapel on Tuesday night, 17th, from John v. 24, and by his lucidity of speech, his holy fervour and zeal, together with the high imperial authority of the text, caught at once the attention of his hearers, and held it to the last. After the service was over, he hastened to the door, to shake hands with all that passed by, and dropped a word of advice into their ears. On Wednesday, 18th, the hon. and rev. gentleman expounded at the Independent Chapel the parable of the Marriage Feast, and showed with Scriptural clearness that it was the duty of every saved soul to go out into the highways and lanes of our towns and cities, to invite the thoughtless to have regard for their spiritual welfare. He then prayed in a style becoming a sinner and servant of God. Would to God there were more such prayers offered to the God of our salvation!—He afterwards preached from John vi. 28-29, and in a most earnest and solemn strain argued that it was our privilege and duty to take God at his word, and seek by prayer "faith," without which it was impossible to do the work of the Supreme Being. On Thursday he spoke at the Exchange Hall, and gave an exposition upon the Rich Man and Lazarus, and in graphic language exhibited the two characters, that those who had eyes to see and ears to hear were compelled to acknowledge the strange difference, and pray to God to shed abroad in their hearts that love that maketh rich and addeth no sorrow. He spoke of the gulf as passable this side of the grave; that there was a bridge thrown over by the grace of God; but on the the other side of the grave there was no bridge, it being deeper and wider, and therefore impassable. Of the Rich Man's prayer in hell, that it was not the prayer of generosity or brotherly love, but the prayer of dread. Lest they should be "bound," as Jesus says, in another place "in bundles," to torment each other for their folly in rejecting their Saviour. He strongly urged upon fathers and mothers to get saved, and then they would feel an interest in the religious welfare of their children, and become unitedly children of God. Before the sermon he read several letters he had received from persons God had convinced of sin, requesting to be remembered in the prayers of the saved. He preached from John iii. 36, and spoke of the world hating Christ, minutely pictured the suffering Saviour from the cradle to the cross; he showed its cause, and the benefits resulting therefrom, such as pardon—justification—salvation being instantaneous by believing on Christ—everlasting life—like Jesus, having bodies and souls like him—the company of the blessed in heaven—the wrath of God, the power of sin, and the awful condition of the sinner here and hereafter. At this period the preacher appeared to be much affected, and begged of every saved soul, everyone who had a manifestation of a Saviour's love, to pray in silence for a few minutes, for the unconverted then present; and for the space of some five or ten minutes a profound silence pervaded this vast assembly (the hall being crowded). It appeared to have a very striking effect, and it is expected that much good will result from this good man's visit to Stamford. There is one regret connected with this special religious service for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit: it is this, that the clergy of the Establishment never lend a helping hand. We well remember when the honourable and reverend gentleman visited Stamford and its locality, as a deputation from the Church Missionary Society; when his towering eloquence, and his remarkable gift of sketching the missionary labours in Hindostan, on the banks of the Ganges, and other fields of the missionary enterprise, occasioned much interest among the Church people, clergy and laity; but now he has come to preach the Gospel to poor perishing men and women without any collection, they (the clergy) will not come and hear him. It is but right to add, that many excellent members of the Church did go and hear him preach both in the Wesleyan and Independent chapels, and also at the Exchange Hall.—*From a correspondent.*

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE BUSINESS OF PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday, Lord DERBY called attention "to the mode of conducting the public business of the House." There were, he said, a great many measures before the House of Commons which could not possibly, considering the present period of the session, became law. These were measures originating in the House of Commons, while not one of the measures sent down to that Assembly by the House of Lords had yet passed through committee.

The total number of bills, with the addition of five which had just come from the Commons, was 43 on their lordships' table. But even with regard to them some 15 or 16 had come up from the Commons since Monday last, and they might expect five or six every day during the remainder of the session. Of the 43 bills there were not many of great importance, still many of them were of greater importance than those which they had already passed. He had stated that their lordships had not the power to originate more than a limited number of measures, but so far as their power extended their lordships had not neglected the public business of the country, for in the course of the present session they had sent down to the Commons 22 or 23 bills, which were of great importance—at least many of them were so, and these included the bills for the consolidation of the criminal law, a bill for regulating the Divorce Court, and many other bills. It was not very satisfactory or encouraging to the members of that House, when they saw the little progress which those measures had made in the Commons. He had examined the Commons' votes, and there were three of the twenty-two bills which he was unable to trace, of the remainder not one had passed through that formidable stage of committee in the Commons. There were ten waiting for a committee, and nine of them had not passed a recond reading, and consequently not the slightest progress had been made with those bills, and looking to the state of public business and the period of the year, there was reason to apprehend that the time devoted by their lordships would, so far at least as the present session was concerned, be thrown away. If he turned to the state of business in the Commons, it would appear still more embarrassing. There were in that House three bills waiting for a third reading, eight waiting to be considered after being amended in committee, and there were no less than 41 set down for committee—included in that number were the ten sent down from that House—and there were 25 (including the nine sent down by their lordships) waiting for a second reading in the Commons, and all these would have to come up to their lordships, and have to receive such consideration as their lordships could give to them. There were six notices on the Commons' paper for leave to introduce bills which, if granted, would have to go through all those stages which he had pointed out. (Laughter.)

Then there was the Bankruptcy Bill with its 500 clauses. It stood at the head of the list, for the hon. and learned Attorney-General, like another Sisyphus, and like others before him, to roll up the Parliamentary hill in order that it may come down again and be left for another Parliamentary Sisyphus to roll up again in another session. (Laughter.) [At this point Lord Chelmsford made some observation to the noble earl.] He understood that bill was withdrawn.

Altogether there were 77 bills in their various stages in the Commons, and after deducting the 19 which had gone down from that House there were 58 bills very few of which had gone through committee, and all had to go through stages before they would come up to their lordships' House, and at a time when they were approaching the end of July. He had been informed that according to the best calculations that could be made the supply votes would require eight or nine sitting nights, and as the Government had only two or at best three at their command he would ask what prospect the 58 bills would have for serious consideration if they deducted nine nights from the remainder or the session. The only suggestion he could make to remedy such an evil was that a prorogation should only be looked upon as an adjournment, and that measures which had been discussed and not passed, owing to the lateness of the session, should be re-introduced in the following session in the same stage in which they would have remained had the House been adjourned instead of prorogued. He did not know whether any good would arise from a conference between the two Houses, but it was most important that some action should be taken as to discovering the best means of applying a remedy to a state of things which everybody must admit to be a grievance. (Hear, hear.)

Lord GRANVILLE did not deny that such evils existed, but could not at present see his way to an adequate remedy. Perhaps the best course would be to appoint a joint committee of both Houses to examine the subject. It would not be desirable, however, to do this during the present session, as a feeling of soreness with regard to the House of Lords was felt by a party in the House of Commons, which might militate against a cordial co-operation.

Lord BROUGHAM was of opinion that a great deal of valuable time was wasted in discussing questions of adjournment and abstract resolutions on the motion for going into committee of supply.

Lord REDESDALE thought their lordships ought to be very cautious how they altered the proceedings of Parliament. At present they worked very well, and he did not know whether they could be made to work better.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

On Friday, the Local Taxation Return Bill, the Annuity-tax Abolition (Edinburgh), and the Metropolitan Building Act (1855) Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed. The Tithe Commutation Bill, the Burial Grounds (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Registration of Births (Scotland) Bill, the Court of Queen's Bench Act Amendment Bill, and the Inclosure (No. 2) Bill passed through committee.

The Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill, the Tramways (Ireland) Bill, the Isle of Man Harbours Bill, the Dominica Hurricane Loan Bill, and the Admiralty Court Jurisdiction Bill were read a second time.

The House adjourned at half-past seven.

On Monday, the Royal assent was given by commission to a great number of bills, the commissioners on this occasion being the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. The following are the titles of the public bills:—Spirits (Ireland) Act Amendment; Highland Roads and Bridges; Law of Property; Inland Bonding; Anstruther Union and Harbour; Fisheries (Scotland); Tenison's Charity; Local Government Supplemental, and Railway Cheap Trains.

NEWSPAPERS BILL.

Lord STRATHEDEN moved the second reading of the Newspapers Bill, the object of which is to free the proprietors of journals from the obsolete and vexatious restrictions to which they are now subject. After some discussion it was suggested by Earl GRANVILLE that the bill should be read a second time and referred to a select committee. Lord WYNFORD, however, moved its rejection, and on a division that motion was carried by 36 to 10.

The Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill passed through committee with amendments after a lengthened discussion.

The Criminal Lunatic Asylum Bill, the Court of Queen's Bench Act Amendment Bill, and the Inclosure Bill (No. 2), were read a third time and passed. The other bills on the paper were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned shortly before eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday when the Speaker entered the House, precisely at twelve, but two members were present. Only three—Mr. Bazley, Mr. H. Bruce, and Mr. Howes—"assisted" at prayers. The Highways (South Wales) Bill was considered in committee.

On the motion of Mr. COBBETT, the Coroners (No. 3) Bill was, after discussion, read a second time, and committed *pro formâ*.

The order for the County Rates Expenditure Bill was discharged.

After some debate and a division on the question of going into committee, the House went into

committee on the Metropolis Local Management Amendment Bill, and it passed through that stage, though not without some opposition and discussion, and one or two divisions on certain clauses.

The amendments in the Tenure and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill were further considered and agreed to.

In Committee of Ways and Means the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, there shall be charged and paid for and upon every promissory note made in the United Kingdom for the payment of any sum of money exceeding 4,000*l.*, now chargeable with the stamp duty of 2*l.* 5s., the following rate of stamp duty in lieu of the said duty now chargeable thereon, that is to say, for every 1,000*l.*, or part of 1,000*l.*, of the money thereby made payable, the duty of 10s.—which was agreed to.

The Medical Act Amendment Bill, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill, the Highways Rates Act Continuance Bill, and the Oxford University Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

On Thursday, at a morning sitting, on the motion for going into committee on the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, Mr. M'MAHON moved its rejection, but his amendment, after debate, was lost by 88 to 8. The House then went into committee on the bill, and clauses up to 35 were disposed of.

Lord Hamilton took the oaths and his seat for the county of Donegal.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

At the evening sitting,

The House went into committee on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill. The ATTORNY-GENERAL stated, in reference to the clauses which abolish the distinction between bankruptcy and insolvency, that he would have been prepared to modify the stringency of their provisions; but he had come to the conclusion to withdraw the bill. After a conversation, the House resumed, and the order of the day relating to the bill was discharged.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in answer to a question from Mr. Crawford, intimated his intention of withdrawing the Bill for the Reform of the Corporation of London.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Some discussion took place with reference to several bills connected with India which stood on the paper, and objection was taken by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE and other members to the course and the policy pursued by the Secretary for India; and opposition and obstruction was threatened against Sir C. Wood on the ground that he was acting in direct antagonism to the opinions of the Indian Council. Mr. HORSMAN made some strong personal observations with regard to what he stated to be the unfairness with which Sir C. Wood withheld papers and information on Indian affairs. He objected to proceeding with the Local Army (India) Bill until further information was afforded, as well as to the introduction at this period of the session of a bill altering the constitution of the civil service in India, and to put an end to the competitive system in that service. Sir G. GREY protested against Mr. Horsman, without notice, and in the absence of Sir C. Wood, making such an attack on his personal honour and private character. A desultory conversation referring to this subject occupied some time.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Sir C. NAPIER moved that, in the opinion of this House, the report of the committee on Greenwich Hospital should be carried into effect. He went at length into details connected with the history and management of the establishment, pointing out the inefficiency of the regulations to secure the comfort and well-being of the pensioners; so that its objects and intentions were practically frustrated. The report of the commission fully proved this to be the case, and the remedies it suggested would enable 2,000 men to be kept in the hospital comfortably and creditably; while the widows of seamen could be taken care of, and the schools for children of sailors greatly improved.

Lord C. PAGET said that when the present Admiralty came into office they took up the subject of Greenwich Hospital, and the commission was appointed, which had produced a most valuable report. The Government had the report under their consideration, and were nearly prepared to act on its recommendations. If the motion was altered by asking for returns he would agree to it.

Eventually the motion was withdrawn, and another motion in a modified form having been substituted for it, that was negatived.

NAVAL RETIREMENT.

The House then went into committee of supply.

A vote of 12,000*l.* for naval retirement was moved. Sir C. NAPIER and Sir J. ELPHINSTONE objected to and opposed the plan of retirement for which it was required. An animated discussion followed, after which the vote was agreed to.

A vote of 33,000*l.* for seamen and marines employed in China was then put. Mr. B. COCHRANE objected to the inadequacy of the sum, which was in the nature of a reward for the services of the men between 1856 and 1858, and amounted only to about 2*l.* a man.

Lord C. PAGET said that it was calculated at the same amount per day as the army, but it was only calculated for twelve instead of eighteen months, as was the case with the army. It was irrespective of the certain bounty.

The vote was agreed to, and the House resumed.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at quarter-past two o'clock.

On Friday there was again a morning sitting of the House. Only five members were present at prayers at twelve o'clock, and it was half-past twelve before the requisite number appeared to form a House.

Mr. LAING brought up the report of the committee on public expenditure.

SAVINGS-BANKS.

The House went into committee on the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investment Bill. On the first clause, Mr. SOTHERON-ESTCOURT moved its rejection, on the ground that it gave too much power to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to deal with the funds of savings-banks. After a debate, on a division the clause was lost by 116 to 78.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER immediately said that as the loss of the clause entirely destroyed the bill, he should move that the chairman leave the chair. The bill is therefore withdrawn.

In committee on the Refreshment-houses and Wine Licenses (Ireland) Bill, clauses up to 6 were agreed to, and at four o'clock the House resumed.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

At the evening sitting, in answer to Sir J. Fergusson, Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had no information that troops had been placed on board French ships to be sent to Syria, but the French Government was in communication with the Great Powers and the Porte as to whether there should not be an intervention to prevent the massacres in that country; there was no reason to believe that the French Government would act alone in the matter. The interference on the part of this country would be confined to sending ships of war to the coast, and allowing marines to be landed, but not to proceed inland.

SIR CHARLES WOOD AND MR. HORSMAN.

On the motion for adjournment to Monday, Sir C. WOOD took the opportunity of referring to a personal attack made on him by Mr. Horsman, on the previous evening, in his absence. He complained of the attack being made without notice. He had been charged with suppressing papers connected with his department. He thought he had disposed of that accusation on a former occasion. The papers in question were moved for, and were granted as an unopposed return. His personal duty was then concluded, and he knew nothing of the progress of the printing of the papers, but he afterwards ascertained that there had been some delay. Mr. Horsman had stated that he (Sir C. Wood) had declared that he knew nothing of them, although he had known all about them three days before. He met this with a direct denial, for up to the debate on the second reading of the Indian Army Bill he had never seen them. Mr. Horsman had since moved for papers comprising, among others, a correspondence of the Secretaries for India and War in 1858. If the papers existed they must have been in both departments. The Secretary for War had told him that the papers were not in existence; and when Mr. Horsman asked if he objected to their production he told him so, but that he had no objection to the production of some of the other papers. He had never said, as stated by Mr. Horsman, "that the papers were not in his (Sir C. Wood's) office." No such conversation took place. He never heard anything of the matter until he received the letter which had been read by Mr. Horsman. The right hon. baronet went on to state in detail Mr. Horsman's statements, and gave them all in the main an emphatic denial. In reference to the relations between himself and the Indian Council, he stated that they had been entirely satisfactory, except his difference with them on the subject of the Indian army.

Mr. HORSMAN, in regard to the charge that he attacked Sir C. Wood in his absence, inquired why he left the House just before he (Mr. Horsman) rose to address the House, which he did without expecting to have been able to do so, looking to the business before the House, of the change in which Sir C. Wood was aware; and as supply was the next order, he ought to have expected questions to be put to him. It was because he (Mr. Horsman) heard that the Indian Army Bill would be brought in on the following evening that he read the correspondence in question. He accused Sir C. Wood of concealing from his colleagues in the Cabinet, when they were discussing what bills were to be thrown over, that his India bills would be strongly opposed, and also of doing his best to push the Indian Army Bill before the papers essential to its consideration could be in the hands of members.

Sir C. WOOD said he left the House because he had been sent for by Sir Richard Airey, who wanted to speak to him.

Lord PALMERSTON said he never heard a more lame excuse for the most discourteous course of conduct he ever remembered in that House, and he hoped that Mr. Horsman was the only man in the House who could have pursued such a course. Having in his head and pocket the materials for an unhandsome attack, any man of feeling or delicacy would have ascertained if the person to be attacked was in the House; and if he did not give him notice at least have mentioned that he was about to make the attack. That was the usual course of courtesy between members of that House.

THE PROPOSED NEW RIDE IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.

Mr. E. JAMES here interposed to inquire whether the sanction of the Crown had been given to the establishment of the new ride in Kensington Gardens.

Mr. Hubbard, Sir J. Pakington, and Colonel Dickson defended the change; and Lord Enfield objected to it, and asked if any demand of any kind had been made for it.

Mr. W. COWPER said he had not acted as he had done owing to any representations, but the change had originated with himself; his idea being to extend the facilities for riding in a part of Kensington-gardens very little used, and at the same time to afford the amusement of looking at equestrians to persons on foot, which he had observed was very popular. The ride would only be open in the summer, and when it was closed in the winter he would ascertain which way the preponderance of opinion went with regard to it.

THE EXPORT DUTY ON PAPER.

Mr. PULLER asked whether the Government had succeeded in obtaining from any continental Government the abolition or modification of the taxes and restrictions imposed by them on the export of rags; if it was true that the French Government had abandoned its project of substituting a duty on the export of rags for the prohibition which now existed; and whether any communications had been received from the French Government claiming that, under the recent treaty of commerce, the customs duty on French paper imported into this country be diminished.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had made representations in favour of a reduction of the duty on the export of foreign rags, but he had not been successful with any foreign Government. Great opposition had been made in France to any change in the system of prohibition, and it did not appear likely to take place. The French Government would no doubt expect that the terms of the treaty with regard to the import duty on rags would be fulfilled, although they had not asked for it.

THE BIBLE-PRINTING PATENT.

Mr. BAINES wished to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was the intention of the Government to take any measure to carry out the recommendation of the select committee on the Queen's printers' patent—namely, "that the patent of the Queen's printers, so far as relates to the printing of Bibles and New Testaments, be not renewed, and that no exclusive privilege of printing the sacred volume be allowed henceforth to exist." The patent prohibited any person from printing the Holy Scriptures in England, with or without note or comment; and it also prohibited the introduction into England, or the sale in England, of any copies of the Scriptures printed out of England. It was notorious, however, that both these prohibitions were and had been constantly violated. But the patentee, by his monopoly, prevented the English printers from printing the Bible in the form most adapted for general use. The English printers were likewise subjected to the injustice of having Scotch Bibles, printed under a system of perfect freedom, brought in without any tax to compete with them. He asked whether it was right that such a state of things should be allowed to continue? If he should find that it was not the intention of the Government to do anything in the matter he should think it his duty to re-introduce the subject in another session, when he trusted that the Parliament which had abolished Customs' duties on 400 articles, and boasted its determination to extirpate protection root and branch, would abolish the last and worst of all monopolies—the monopoly of printing the Word of God. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DUNLOP asked whether it was the intention of Government to maintain to the Queen's printers the power renewed by the patent lately granted of preventing the importation into England of Bibles printed elsewhere, and, in particular, of copies of the authorised version of the Scriptures printed in Scotland, by license, and under the revision of her Majesty's Bible Board for Scotland.

Sir G. C. LEWIS stated that if he had taken advantage of the reappointment of the select committee on the printing of the Bible to amend the patent he should have exposed himself to the charge of want of good faith. The hon. member for Leeds would probably have said that he had met his argument against the patent by altering it, and therefore he had taken care to renew it exactly in its existing form. The committee before which evidence was taken were of opinion that, looking to the extreme cheapness of the editions of the Bible and of the Common Prayer-book published in this country, and the great variety of forms in which they were issued, the Bible and Prayer-book were, in fact, published as cheaply under the present system as they would be if the printing were thrown open to public competition. He objected to the expression "monopoly," used by the hon. member, because practically there was a very active competition with respect to the printing of the Bible between the Queen's printer and the two Universities. (Hear, hear.) I seemed that it would not be generally considered desirable that the printing of the Bible and Prayer-book should be made perfectly free and exercised without some control. The printing of the Bible in Scotland was subject to the Bible Board, paid by the public money; but in England the necessity of paid officers was avoided by the contrivance, which appeared both effectual and economical, of limiting the right of printing the Bible to the two Universities and the Queen's printer. With respect to the importation of Bibles printed in Scotland, and with respect to the printing of Bibles with notes or illustrations, or in foreign languages, no practical inconvenience existed. The exclusive right exercised by the Queen's printer and the two Universities was practically limited to the printing of the authorised version without note or comment, and the importation of Bibles from Scotland was perfectly free, there being agencies in London, who kept by them

large supply of Bibles and Prayer-books printed in Scotland. The hon. gentleman said that this was a violation of the law, but it was not, properly speaking, a violation of the law, but a violation of the Queen's printer's patent, and, of course, if he chose to waive his right, he had a right to do so. He was not aware of any practical inconvenience in the present state of things; but, if any should be felt, he should be ready to issue an amendment of the patent. With regard to the Universities, he believed that what was desired could be effected without legislation; but neither the Queen's printer nor the Universities desired to exercise those rights, which had not been exercised for many years.

ORANGE FLAGS ON CHURCHES.

Mr. COGAN called attention to the exhibition of Orange flags on the towers and steeples of a great number of churches in the north of Ireland on the 1st and 12th of July, and asked whether the Government intended to propose any legislative enactment to further restrain the public exhibition of party banners and flags in Ireland? He urged the necessity of something being done to put an end to the system of organised party displays which was destructive of peace and goodwill in Ireland.

Mr. DAWSON also objected to the system, which he designated as the curse of Ireland.

Mr. CARDWELL said that last year the 12th of July passed over satisfactorily in Ireland; and it was only in two places, Armagh and Lurgan, where any disturbance took place. He had a long list of churches on which flags were exhibited. It was intended to apply to Parliament this session to alter the law so as to make it efficacious in preventing these party exhibitions.

The remainder of the list of miscellaneous questions was disposed of, and the adjournment to Monday was agreed to at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

Mr. CARDWELL, in moving that the Maynooth College Bill be read a second time, explained the position of the College in respect to the defraying of the annual repairs, and the mode in which the Government proposed to provide for them and for the completion of the College, as established by the Act of 1845.

Mr. SPOONER moved to defer the second reading for three months. He objected to the bill, he said, on conscientious grounds, because it proposed to apply the public money to a college where the doctrines tanght were contrary to the Word of God, and subversive of that religion which the Sovereign of this country was bound to maintain.

Mr. WHALLEY objected to the bill, because it would remove the annual grant for the College from the power of the House, by enabling the trustees to borrow money on the security of the grant with the authority of Parliament.

Mr. GEORGE thought it his duty to support the second reading of the bill, because it did not add one shilling to the existing grant, but, as a matter of convenience, authorised the application of funds already voted.

Mr. BUTT objected on a different ground, because the bill would abrogate a pledge given by Parliament, that the repairs of the College should be defrayed out of the public purse.

Mr. NEWDEGATE supported the amendment. He reminded the House that they had already refused a grant for repairs, and that, if they passed this bill, they would sanction an unlimited borrowing power. Ample funds were raised by Roman Catholics for other purposes; why not apply them to Maynooth?

After a few remarks by Mr. BELLEW, the House divided, when the second reading was carried by 135 to 57.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, and, after some observations from Sir C. NAPIER and Admiral WALCOTT, agreed to.

The Industrial Museum (Scotland) Bill went through the committee, and was read a third time and passed.

On the order for going into committee on the Militia Bill, Colonel DUNNE opposed the bill, and moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. S. HERBERT resisted the motion for adjournment, which was negatived. The House went into committee, but the chairman was ordered to report progress.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and the remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock until Monday.

EXCISE DUTY ON PAPER.

On Monday, Lord FERMOY gave notice that, on the motion for the Speaker leaving the chair on the Spirit Duties Bill, he would move that the committee have power to insert a clause repealing the excise duty on paper. ("Hear, hear," and laughter from the Opposition.)

FRANCE AND SYRIA.

In answer to Sir J. FERGUSSON,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that with regard to the affairs of Syria, when the first accounts were received of the massacres there, Admiral Martin was sent with a squadron to the coast, and authorised to land marines. Subsequent events showed that there were appearances of complicity on the part of the Turkish authorities with the Druses in some of the massacres of the Maronites. A gentleman who happened to be in Syria, and was well acquainted with a Druse chief, went to him, and tried his influence to stop the massacres, but without effect. Then came the murders at Damascus; and the French Ambassador came to him (Lord J. Russell), and said it was the opinion of his government that the massacres could not be stopped unless a body of European troops were sent to Syria, and that no dependence was to be placed on the Turkish troops which had been sent there. He referred to the treaty of 1856, which provides for the protection of the Christians in Turkey, and asked if this Government would consent to the sending of troops. And after consulting the cabinet, he (Lord J. Russell) had consented to the sending of European troops to Syria; that England would not send land forces, which might be chiefly French. He added that there ought to be a convention, to which the Porte should be a party, on the subject by the Great Powers, but that it would not be necessary to wait for its final signature. Austria and Russia concurred in the course, and Prussia, it was believed, would do so. He had not heard what answer the Porte had given. Under all the circumstances, he thought it proper not to object to the immediate transmission of European troops. He had received a telegram stating that peace had been signed between the Druses and the Maronites on the 10th inst.

FORTIFICATIONS.

In committee of the whole House, Lord PALMERSTON moved a resolution relating to fortifications. Its object was to carry into effect the recommendations of the Commission on National Defences for fortifying the dockyards and establishing a central depôt for arms and stores. Referring to the maritime supremacy which this country had attained at the close of the war in 1815, and the exhausted condition of all the nations of Europe, he stated that a long peace was looked forward to, and this country, depending on its fleets, was not called on for any expenditure on fortifications of our ports and dockyards. But the introduction of steam had changed the nature of naval warfare, and deprived us of the advantages of our insular position, and rendered necessary a more complete system of fortification. He traced the attempts at improving the defences of the country since 1847, when the Duke of Wellington drew attention to the subject, showing what had been done towards fortifying our dockyards and arsenals, in which a great deal had been effected. He then referred to the report of the Defence Commission, which recommended an outlay of above 11,000,000*l*. He contended that it was absolutely necessary for the safety of the country that the recommendations of the committee should be carried out. It might take a series of years—perhaps eighteen or twenty—to do the work out of annual revenue; but he should propose to raise a sum for their immediate completion by means of terminable annuities for, perhaps, thirty years. If these works were necessary the necessity was immediate, and their completion could not be postponed for twenty years. The objection to raising money every year for the ordinary expenditure did not apply to the course now proposed; as it was intended for a pressing and immediate improvement, the expense of which was spread over a certain number of years without its becoming a permanent burden on the country. No one could look at the state of Europe without seeing that its atmosphere was charged with clouds which might break into a storm. It was no use denying that allusion was made to our nearest neighbour, who ought not to take offence at precautions which were founded solely on principles of self-defence. The army of France was far too great for purposes of defence. No nation could possibly intend to attack her. He did not mean to say that that army was raised for purposes of aggression; but the means of aggression often caused the desire for it. It was not only on land that France was in a state of preparation for war, for she had created a navy which was nearly equal to our own, and which was not necessary for her purposes of defence. Our navy, owing to the change from sailing to steamships, greatly diminished since the last European war; although we were fast bringing it to a proper standard. A country like ours had no right to rely on the forbearance of a powerful rival state. For the sake of peace, it was desirable that we should be able fully and effectively to defend ourselves. We should be exposed to three dangers: invasion, for purposes of conquest, and occupation of the metropolis, and the third—the most likely—by a sudden attack, to get possession of our arsenals, and by thus striking at the root of our naval strength, with a view to further objects. London was too vast to be surrounded by artificial fortifications, but must be defended in the field, and there were strong positions where an invader might be successfully met. So long as we retained our naval power an invading army, even if it landed—cut off from its resources and hopeless of return—would be eventually destroyed. The most feasible project was the destruction of our arsenals and dockyards. In order to place as large a force as possible for service in the field, it was necessary to place those points in such a state of defence as to require a small body of men to occupy them. It was therefore proposed to confine the fortifications to the points indicated by the report of the commission. As to the amount required being large, other countries not requiring defences so much as we do had spent sums nearly equal. In that respect it was proposed to exclude the estimate for armaments from the vote; and a sum of 9,000,000*l*., which included the purchase of lands, would be asked. France spent in 1841 above 13,000,000*l* in fortifications; Cherbourg had cost above 8,000,000*l*., and works were in progress at Toulon. The Netherlands had expended above 6,000,000*l*. on fortified works. In Germany more than 5,000,000*l*. had been similarly spent. Russia had spent nearly 7,000,000*l*. with the same view. The works proposed for the country, if completed in a reasonable time, would place the country in a position, humanly speaking, of satisfactory defence. It was the duty of the Government to ask the House to give it the means of carrying them into effect. The noble lord then moved a resolution to the effect that for this purpose a sum of 2,000,000*l*. be charged this year on the Consolidated Fund, the Government to be empowered to raise the same by terminable annuities for thirty years. The remainder of the 9,000,000*l*. could be raised as required in each successive year during which the works were going on. An appropriation bill would be brought in, making this sum a separate account, applicable to no other purpose. Certain terminable annuities, involving a charge of 580,000*l*., would drop in in 1867, which was more than the charge which would be caused by the proposed annuities; so that the new charge would only last until the other annuities fell in in 1867.

After a few words from Mr. HUBBARD, objecting to the proposed mode of raising the money,

Mr. BRIGHT objected to the shortness of notice at which the House was called on to agree to a resolution which they had now heard for the first time. He moved that the chairman report progress.

I am not going into the question at all as to whether anything is necessary to be done or not. I protest, in the name of the House, against our being entrapped—if I may use such a term—or cajoled into agreeing to a resolution of this kind without notice. I shall not even say what I think of the tone and manner of the speech of the noble lord. He will hear of that on other occasions no doubt. (Loud cheers.) But I shall confine myself now to moving that you, Sir, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. And I beg to state that I shall divide the House upon it, and that, if any gentleman in the House will support me, the House will have the pleasure of dividing a good many times before this resolution passes, if it be pressed to-night. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. HERBERT entered into details of the plan of the fortifications proposed to be erected. At Portsmouth the defences by land would be erected as well as by sea. The defences of the Needles and of the landing places of the Isle of Wight, and three out of the five of the points at Spithead, would be the first operations. The works at Gosport would be completed, and it was proposed to finish all the defences of Portsmouth at once. At Plymouth the sea defences would be completed. At Pembroke the works would be comparatively small. The Thames, and Medway, and Chatham would be strengthened. At Dover the present works would be hastened, and the same course would be pursued at Portland, although the latter would not be made a large naval arsenal. At Cork works would be commenced which would put the harbour into a good state of defence. The works proposed to be commenced this year would ultimately cost 5,000,000*l*.

General PEEL supported the resolution.

Mr. B. OSBORNE urged that Lord Palmerston's statements with regard to France were so remarkable that coming to a vote on this resolution at once would be doing so under a sort of panic. Time was required for consideration.

Lord PALMERSTON consented to postpone the debate until that day week.

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

Upon the order for going into a committee of supply, Mr. H. SEYMOUR moved a resolution that the state of the ecclesiastical law in England and Ireland, and of the Courts in which it is administered, and especially the act commonly called the Clergy Discipline Act, require to be amended and reformed; and that it is incumbent on the Government to direct measures to be prepared for that purpose. He supported his motion in a speech of considerable length, concluding that only two courses were open, either to reform the Courts, as proposed in 1856, or, as he recommended, to abolish them altogether.

Sir G. GREY opposed the motion, which was negatived.

THE WELLINGTON CAR.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates.

On the vote for public offices and buildings, the sum of 1,200*l*., asked for the erection of a building for the reception of the Wellington car, was objected to.

Mr. MILDMAY thought the most appropriate place for it would be the Chamber of Horrors. It looked like a locomotive, and if a boiler were put inside and a chimney on the top, it would answer admirably to convey funeral trains to the Necropolis Cemetery. (Hear, hear.) Mr. JOSEPH LOCKE was surprised that the right hon. gentleman had brought forward a scheme for a new establishment. There would be an expenditure for lighting, warming, ventilating, and paying some one to look after the building and the car, and it would be like South Kensington over again. (Hear, hear.) Mr. E. JAMES hoped that the right hon. gentleman would withdraw this vote. (Cheers.) This was not a question of taste, but of arithmetic (hear, hear)—viz., whether the public should be taxed in a sum of 1,200*l*. for perpetuating an affair which every one agreed, so far from commemorating the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, was about as ugly as the statue on the arch opposite Apsley House. Mr. COWPER said that as he perceived that the feeling of the House was adverse to the vote he would withdraw it. (Cheers.) He trusted that some other place would be found for the car, where it would not be a source of expense. (Cheers.)

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved the reduction of the vote by 680*l*. for the rent of No. 11, Whitehall-place, used by the Ecclesiastical Commission. Sir G. C. LEWIS said that this House was formerly rented for

the Church Building Commission, and as the Ecclesiastical Commission now performed the duty of that defunct body, it was thought right to continue the vote. Mr. WALPOLE said that this particular vote had nothing to do either with the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission or the Building Commission, excepting that it was for the appropriation of a certain building rented by the Government for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Ecclesiastical Commission. Mr. WILLIAMS said it was unfair to tax the people for this purpose, when the commission was wholly an affair of the Church, and had the management of property worth 172,000*l.* a-year.

The amendment was rejected by 179 to 61.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

In the course of a discussion on public offices, Sir S. M. PETO said that there were in various parts of London eighty-seven houses occupied by different commissioners.

On the vote of 23,000*l.* to defray the charge of furniture for various public departments, Sir J. SHELLEY thought there was great room for an economical reform in this department. Mr. A. SMITH protested against the yearly increase of this vote. In 1840-41 the estimate was as low as 12,000*l.*, now it had risen to 23,000*l.* This progressive increase must be checked. He should move that the vote be reduced by 12,900*l.*; last year only, 20,000*l.* had been spent. The proposed reduction was negatived by 162 to 44. The vote was then agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.

The Maynooth College Bill passed through committee after some discussion.

PROFESSIONAL OATHS ABOLITION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. W. EWART, the House went into committee on this bill. Mr. NEWDEGATE protested against proceeding with the bill at half-past two in the morning, and moved that the Chairman report progress. Negatived by 59 to 29.

Mr. VANCE again moved that the Chairman report progress. After some conversation, the committee again divided, when the motion was rejected by 57 to 18.

Mr. HOPWOOD moved that the Chairman report progress. The motion was agreed to, and the House resumed.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past three.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The French customs' duties for June produced 478,474*l.*, being a decrease of 268,000*l.* as compared with the same month last year.

The *Moniteur* contains the promulgation of the Convention between the French and Belgian Governments in reference to the entry of French wines and spirits into Belgium. According to this Convention, wines will pay in future an import duty of 31f. 50c. per hectolitre, and spirits of 50 degrees proof 59f. For every degree of proof above 50, spirits will pay 1f. 18c. in addition.

The *Moniteur* says:—

The Sultan has addressed the following letter to the Emperor, under date July 16:—

"I have at heart that your Majesty should know with what grief I have learned of the events in Syria.

"Let your Majesty be convinced that I shall employ all my powers for establishing security and order in Syria, and that I shall severely punish the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and render justice to all.

"In order to leave no doubt whatever of the intentions of my Government, I have entrusted that important mission to my Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whose principles your Majesty is acquainted."

The *Moniteur* also says:—

In presence of the deplorable events of which Syria is the theatre, and which have caused deep emotion throughout Europe, the Government of the Emperor has deemed it its duty to communicate its views without delay to the Cabinets of the other Great Powers and to the Porte, in order to concert the measures which circumstances demand.

THE EXPEDITION TO SYRIA.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday says:—

The proposals made by France, with the object of arresting the effusion of blood in Syria, and of protecting the Christian inhabitants, have been acknowleged by the Great Powers. England is ready to co-operate with vessels, and recognises the expediency of sending a *corps d'armée*, of which France would furnish the whole or the greater part. Austria and Russia have given the same opinion. The Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs is gone to receive the orders of the Prince Regent on the subject. A Convention is to be signed for determining the character and object of the European intervention. The acquiescence of the Porte is now only awaited.

Orders have been given for the simultaneous embarkation of troops at Marseilles, Toulon, and Algiers, with the shortest possible delay. Ten large transport steamers are completing their preparations for departure at Toulon. Two regiments from Châlons have arrived at Toulon with General Trochu. M. Osmont, colonel of the general staff, left Marseilles for Beyrout. The commissariat left for the same place on Sunday. The Trochu division, which it is said will be followed at no great interval by a second, consists of 8,000 infantry, exclusive of 3,000 or 4,000 marines, engineers, artillery, and waggon train, in all about 13,000 men. The reserve squadron will be armed, the motives for which are stated to be the fresh exigencies of the services.

The Emperor has gone to the camp at Châlons.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, signed by M. Grandguillot, in reference to the massacres which have taken place in Syria. M. Grandguillot says:—"Turkey is either powerless, or has no foresight. The evil which has been committed is great, but Europe having knowledge of the same, will neither permit its continuation nor its renewal, and will remember her duties towards populations who have been too long oppressed, and for three centuries have endured servitude to Turkey."

The Paris *Patrie* says that the Emperor has taken the initiative of recommending the different Cabinets to recognise Spain as one of the "Great Powers" of Europe, which, supposing the claim to be admitted, will henceforth be six in number. It adds that the proposal, although not yet finally accepted, is favourably received in principle.

SICILY.

EVACUATION OF SICILY BY THE ROYAL TROOPS.

A despatch from Naples, dated Saturday, contains the following important announcement:—"Melazzo has been attacked by Garibaldi. In order to avoid civil war the King has ordered the total evacuation of Sicily."

Another important telegram to this effect has been received:—

"NAPLES, July 22.

"After a conference with Count Cavour it was decided that the King of Sardinia should send an adjutant with an autograph letter to Garibaldi, requesting him not to attack the mainland."

According to previous accounts, Garibaldi left Palermo on the 18th inst., with 5,000 men. He is reported to have disembarked on the Neapolitan coast.

The total number of reinforcements despatched to Colonel Medici amounted to 8,000.

The City of Aberdeen had disembarked 1,200 volunteers at Palermo.

A war tax of two per cent. had been imposed on the property of the convents and the clergy.

Some of the Ministers had resigned.

A letter in the *Unita Italiana* states that the Véloce has been rechristened, and now bears the name of the Benvenuto. It adds that her captain, Anguissola, has been made rear-admiral. A letter from Palermo, dated July 13, says:—

The two steamers captured by the Véloce are the Erba and the Duca di Calabria, the two smallest vessels in the Neapolitan navy. It is stated that they had on board 42,000 ducats, 2,000 pairs of shoes, and a large quantity of provisions for General Bosco's troops, not to mention a sword sent by the King as a present to that officer. Must there not have been some connivance on the part of the commanders of these vessels? Otherwise the Véloce could surely not have taken both of them. However this may be, the captains are still prisoners; and of the crew fourteen have consented to take service under Garibaldi.

The ladies of Aci, in Sicily, have addressed a letter to General Garibaldi, announcing that from a wish to follow the noble example of patriotism given by the women of Upper and Central Italy, they intend to collect together and forward to him a sum of 6,000f., which they had intended for the purchase of their summer dresses. The donors express a wish that the sum in question may be employed in the purchase of muskets.

NAPLES.

A despatch from Naples says that on the evening of the 15th inst. the Royal Guards, at Naples, committed violent excesses against the inhabitants, shouting at the time "Viva il Re." Several persons were killed, and fifty persons wounded. An inquiry has been commenced. The King visited the barracks, and held energetic language to the troops. The regiments of the Royal Guard were ordered to be removed from Naples. The other troops were to be consigned to the fortresses and the posts entrusted to the National Guard.

These measures are said to have made a favourable impression, and a manifestation had taken place, some of the inhabitants shouting "Hurrah for the King! Hurrah for the troops!" Several houses were illuminated during the evening of the 19th. The army had taken the oath to the Constitution, on which occasion the King delivered an address. Proclamations of the King to the army and the people had likewise produced a good effect. The Ministry was said to be supported by public opinion.

The Minister of the Interior officially received forty-four emigrants who arrived at Naples on the 16th inst.

Some of the officers of the Marine have taken the oath to the Constitution on condition of not being ordered to fight against Italians. Several officers of the Navy, Artillery, and of the Engineer Corps, had tendered their resignation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says the refusal of naval officers to act against Sicily is confirmed. Four frigates have joined in this pronunciamento.

The Liverpool *Daily Times* of Friday, says:—A Liverpool steamer, the Ellen Vannin, and four other steamships, have been seized by the Neapolitan Government. The cause assigned for the seizure is, that the Government, having learned that Garibaldi had funds in the hands of Neapolitan agents, suspected that they were in treaty for purchase of these vessels; and, accordingly, orders were issued to seize and detain them at Naples. This circumstance has caused great excitement among the commercial community.

The *Nazione* of Florence states that General Ulloa, the brave defender of Venice in 1849, having applied to the Neapolitan consol at Leghorn for a passport to return to Naples under the amnesty, has been met by a positive refusal, on the ground of special instructions, although the general is to be ranked in the same category as the brothers Mezzacapo, who received their passports without any difficulty.

"The aspect of Naples is wholly changed," says a foreign resident of that city for many years; and the revolution which has really been effected, instead of "turning the dregs uppermost," has filled the streets with men "in whose very attitude there is an air of self-respect and independence." These are the returned exiles. The Ministry, which had resigned on hearing of the attack made by the troops on the people, have been assured of the Royal displeasure at that outrage, and consequently retain office. Everybody, from the King downward, anxiously waits the decision of the Sardinian Government on the alliance proposed by Naples, but the tendency of public feeling in the latter kingdom is favourable to annexation rather than independence under a Bourbon. The naval officers are so opposed to the old *régime* that their participation in any expedition against Sicily is now hopeless. Portraits of Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi meet the eye everywhere in Naples itself.

THE HORRORS OF NEAPOLITAN PRISONS.—The recent amnesty, by opening the doors of numerous prisons, has revealed the horrors which took place there and the state in which they were kept, a state far surpassing the frightful description given of them by Mr. Gladstone. Many of the unfortunates who have just emerged into daylight were fearful to see, emaciated, stupid, indecently naked as they were. Hair, and beard, and nails of many years' growth, rendered still more frightful these victims of police ferocity. Fourteen young men had been kept four years in solitary confinement, and their sole fault was that of having been at college with Agesilao Milano, who had left college six years when he attempted the late king's life. Many of these, though they were not thirty years old, had quite grey hair. But all their sufferings were nothing in comparison to those of the gendarme Attanasio Drammis, a friend of Milano's. Solely and unjustly inculpated in the attempt of the latter by friendly letters which he had addressed to him, in perfect ignorance of his intentions, this unfortunate man was kept shut up in the damp and filthy dungeons of Sante Maria Apparente for four years, without seeing a living soul or hearing a human voice. Once in 24 hours an invisible hand gave him a morsel of bread and a drop of water. For some time after his release this man remained in a state of bewilderment at the daylight and life around him. He has now set off to serve under Garibaldi, and Longo and Dellifrani, who were thirteen years in prison, have also left with the same intention.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Times* quotes a letter from Rome, which states that a serious disturbance had taken place amongst the Irish brigade, in consequence of a discussion as to who were the best Catholics. When an army force was sent to restore order some of them threw the furniture out of the windows. One Irishman has been sentenced to death by court-martial, but the Pope would not allow the sentence to be executed.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance Belge* affirms that General Lamoricière continues to have much trouble with his Irish brigade, that he has lately been obliged to send away 100 more of them, and that he had even shot several. A former batch of discharged Irishmen, 120 in number, arrived lately at Marseilles in a state of great misery. The consul there had no choice in pursuance of his orders but to treat them as strangers, they having forfeited their nationality by taking foreign service with their eyes open, in spite of all warnings. There was a talk at Marseilles of sending some of them over to Algeria as labourers.

UPPER ITALY.

COUNT CAVOUR AND THE NEAPOLITAN EMBASSY.

A letter from Turin, in the *Daily News*, dated July 18th, gives the following dramatic account of the interview of the Neapolitan envoys with Count Cavour:—

The Neapolitan Minister of Finance, Signor Manna, and Baron Winspeare, had an interview yesterday with Count Cavour, and were highly gratified at the courtesy shown to them by the chief of our cabinet. If I am well informed, Cavour told the two envoys, "he heard with great pleasure from their lips the true state of things in the kingdom of Naples, and the intentions of their Government." The two envoys had described to him the present state of affairs as good, because a new era of liberty, that may be useful to the whole of Italy, is being opened to the Neapolitans. Cavour listened attentively to this description, and said, "I really am pleased;" and then he exclaimed, "If so, I rejoice in common with them," meaning the Neapolitans. The two speakers were here interrupted by a messenger, who entered, and brought a note to the count. It was a telegraphic despatch; and without saying a word, after reading it, Cavour handed it to his visitors. It was laconic enough:—"Naples.—Collision between the people and the soldiers, because the people cried out 'Italy for ever.' Firing on the people. Dead and wounded. Great agitation. Discontent. Foreigners leaving. Danger of pillage." If a hogshead of cold water had been unexpectedly emptied over the heads of the two poor envoys they could not have been more scared. The confusion took away their breath. What refutation of their fair story about confidence, content, and harmony could be more eloquent? The count quietly eyed the two unfortunate envoys with the malicious smile which sometimes plays around the lips of the great statesman and disconcerts his adversaries. But he disclaimed to take any unfair advantage of his position. Perhaps some of your readers may fancy that the telegram had really arrived some hours before, and

that the count merely desired to have the innocent pleasure of producing a dramatic effect. If so, they fancy wrong, and do the count an injustice. But of course, under the circumstances, the most intrepid diplomatist would have failed to convince the count that he could seriously listen to a project of alliance with the King of Naples, while that kingdom is in such a state that no one can say who commands, or who obeys, or what system will be in vogue two months hence, or whether the Government has any stability, or even the King himself continues to hold the crown.

Twelve thousand volunteers, as appears by a certain Signor Crescini's register, have left for Sicily; about 5,000 more did not pass through his hands, but went from other places; and another body of them, four or five thousand strong, will leave before the 22nd inst. Either the efflux will cease soon altogether, or it will suddenly be renewed on a vast scale. The latter probability is very remote, provided the principle of non-intervention continues to be respected, as far as the kingdom of the Two Sicilies is concerned.—*Letter from Turin.*

BELGIUM.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday was extremely animated. The address to the King, which was presented to his Majesty on Saturday afternoon, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of his accession, was read to the Chamber, and the final vote, abolishing the *octrois*, or town dues, was taken. The address was received with enthusiasm, and repeatedly interrupted by the applause of the audience. The following is an extract:—

There are political crimes which enlightened nations have not to fear. In the centre of the civilisation of Europe as she now is, Governments do not trample under foot all that the human conscience respects. In our day, the blood of nations is not squandered to shield a throne which millions of men unanimously surround with their veneration and their gratitude. Attempts are not made to assassinate a nationality full of life and strong in its good right, in universal esteem, and in the solemn engagement of all Europe. If one day, Sire, it were possible that all the rights and duties which exist between Governments as between nations could be disregarded; if your crown, our liberties, our holy independence and our native land, were menaced, Belgium, at the summons of the King, would know how to defend her national treasury as a free and virtuous people defends all that it holds most sacred. She has had long enough experience of foreign domination; long enough were her rights, her dignity, her riches, her rank, sacrificed to other interests than her own. Her head will never again bend beneath a yoke she detests and has for ever broken. In the hour of peril her courage will not remain isolated. The faith of treaties, the interest and independence of Europe, are not vain words. A cause to which no honest men of any country can remain indifferent, will never be in danger of perishing or of lacking defenders.

Continue, Sire, to preside with confidence over our destinies. Faithful and devoted, Belgium will remain worthy of herself and of her King.

For several minutes after the conclusion of this address the most vehement applause resounded in the Chamber.

On Saturday, the twenty-ninth anniversary of the King's accession, great public rejoicings took place at Brussels. There was a review of the civic guard and the army, and addresses were presented to the King by the Chamber, the Senate, and the provincial councils. His Majesty replied as follows:—

Gentlemen,—There cannot be a finer sight than the unanimity of a people forgetting all distinctions in love for their country. That sight you afford me to-day, and I am deeply moved by it. For a nationality to be solidly established it must answer not merely the interests, but the sentiments also, and the habits, of a nation, and offer it political and social elements which have always been the objects of its wishes. An impartial examination of the state of the country will prove that it has obtained what it had so long desired. It has liberty with public order, security with the strictest legality; it has made the most remarkable progress in the sciences, the arts, and industry, and at the same time its wealth, so admirably developed, is for the first time exclusively reserved for its children.

History shows us that our beautiful provinces have often been the cause of great wars; more than any other part of Europe, they have been watered by the blood of nations, without having their political position definitively decided. In face of these difficulties incessantly recurring, Europe thought that by confiding your existence to yourselves that so long-needed end would be achieved. You have, to your great honour, solved that question; the task which Europe confided to you has been accomplished. You are accordingly on the best terms with all powers, and enjoy the most friendly relations with your neighbours. Strong in these honourable results of our independent existence, let us hope that Divine Providence will continue its protection to us, and let us never forget the motto the country has adopted, "Union is strength."

His Majesty's speech was received with enthusiastic cheering, prolonged for several minutes. In the evening the King was present at a banquet given by the provincial councillors. At night Brussels was brilliantly illuminated, and a vast crowd assembled by torchlight in front of the Palace, playing and singing the national airs, and cheering with the greatest enthusiasm.

AUSTRIA.

On the 19th, at an extraordinary sitting of the enlarged Reichsrath, an autograph letter of the Emperor, addressed to the President, and dated the 17th inst., was read as an Imperial message. In this letter his Majesty notified his resolution that the establishment of new imposts, or the increase of those already existing, the determining upon the amount of direct taxation, the imposition of excise duties, and the introduction of stamp duties on legal transactions, and, finally, the concluding of new loans, shall in future only be effected with the consent of the Enlarged Council of the Empire.

On the occasion of a torch-light procession at Pesth for the Superintendent Szaikacs, which had been arranged notwithstanding the prohibition of police, a crowd assembled. It was dispersed by the interference of the military. Several arrests were made, but no persons were wounded. Tranquillity was restored before midnight.

Several Vienna journals state that some other German sovereigns, especially the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony, will take part in the conference between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia at Toplitz. It is affirmed that Count Rechberg will accompany his Majesty.

SYRIA.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The *Moniteur* says:—"Letters from Beyrout contain details respecting the horrible massacre at Deir-el-Kamar, and pointing out the odious conduct of the Turkish authorities, and of the Governor of Beyrout."

The inhabitants of Beyrout are in a state of great anxiety as to the fate of 45,000 Christians who had taken refuge at the south of the Kes-Rouan, and who are surrounded by a body of Druses and Mutualis much more numerous. The commander of the naval squadron had sent envoys to Loukleya, where the commander of the Druses is, in order to stop his proceedings. M. Outrey, the French consul at Damascus, who had been in Paris on leave of absence, arrived at Beyrout on the 6th, and left immediately for Damascus, accompanied by some Algerians, who were going to join Abd-el-Kader.

The latest accounts from Beyrout are to the 5th. A Christian having killed a Turk, from whom he had received provocation, the inhabitants took to arms, illtreated the Christians in the streets, and compelled the authorities to behead the murderer. The presence of the vessels prevented greater misfortunes, but there is an enormous emigration of Christians taking place, and thousands of Maronites, and many wounded, encumber the streets, being fed and nursed by the French Sisters of Charity. M. de Laroncière is proceeding along the coasts, supplying provisions to the wretched refugees, and defending the port of Saida.

The Christians of Damascus no longer quit their houses. The French Consul displays the greatest energy, being supported by Abd-el-Kader, with 1,200 Algerians. M. Portalis, a French cotton-twist manufacturer on the Lebanon, has saved the Christian inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, having granted a refuge to 1,800 persons, and driven back the enemy. The Pasha affects to negotiate for peace; but the Maronite tribes are claiming indemnities.

Three French steamers were off Latakia, Saida, and Acre, in order to restrain the inhabitants, who continued to display very hostile dispositions.

A letter from Beyrout, in the *Leeds Mercury*, dated July 5th, says:—

I enclose you a copy of an appeal to the people of England for relief of the sufferers. Copies have been sent to Lord Shaftesbury and other influential persons. Two of the American missionaries and their families, who were in Sidon and Deir el Kamar, will be in England about the time you receive this. They are on their way home; their work is now quite stopped for the present. The country is just now quiet, but no measures have as yet been taken by the Turkish government for the re-establishment of security and order, and commerce is at a stand. Many families have left Beyrout for Alexandria and Malta. None of the Druses have been punished. Every day they are allowed to enter the town in large numbers, fully armed. Will the British Government not interfere? Christians may have toleration in Turkey, but they have little protection, and the freedom allowed them is only suicidal. In Mount Lebanon, in some districts, they have thrown off the feudal system of their sheikhs, but it suited the Turkish government to permit it, as it weakened them for future oppression. No doubt the Christians have been much to blame for defying the government, but the Druses are little or no better. It is highly important that the rights of the government should be enforced, but it is yet more important that the government should also, without partiality, protect the rights of the Christians.

ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

The *Times* correspondent throws the blame on the Christians of the Lebanon. His account is as follows:—

SHEMTAIN, June 30, 1860.

You will remember that last year there was a Druse and Christian quarrel at a village called Beyt Mary. That quarrel was settled by a compact between the Christian Emirs and the Druse chiefs to maintain peace, the Druses paying 30,000 piastres as indemnity for Christian property destroyed. However, as the Christians found, to their surprise, that they had killed more Druses than were slain of themselves, it appears that it either entered or was put into their heads that matters were now altered, and, as the Christians were by far the most numerous, they could now overpower the Druses. Be that as it may, it is now positive that a society was formed, of which it is said that the Roman Catholic bishop, Tobia, and the Emir Kais Shehab were presidents, for the very Christian purpose of extirminating the Druses of Lebanon. An executive committee was organised, composed of Naum Kicano; Assad, son of Isaac Tabet; Michael Fargialla, native merchants and bankers of Beyrout; and it is said that Ayoub Trabilsy, a merchant of Deir-el-Kamar, was attached to them. The duty of this committee was to furnish arms, ammunition, and money to the Christian population, which they did chiefly through the priests of the villages, gratis, on the sole condition of fighting the Druses; otherwise they were to be charged with the value of the arms, &c.

As soon as the Christian leaders thought things ready, they began to assemble their men, and it was evident that mischief to the Druses was intended. The Druse chiefs began to look about them; but, being really averse to a fight, being altogether unprepared, they did everything in their power to prevent it, or, at least, to delay it. They wrote to the Christian Emir, pointing out the evil that would ensue to both parties by the loss of the silk harvest (the most important of the country), and asserting their willingness to settle all differences amicably; but the Christians would listen to nothing; they were determined; and the only step taken by the Turkish authorities to prevent bloodshed and disorder was to march a handful of men from Beyrout to the foot of the mountains near the new Damascus road, where they encamped.

It appears that it was arranged by the Christians that the first Druse places to be attacked were Shweyfat and Aitat. The first place is the residence of the Druse Kaimaikan, and the other is the residence of one branch of the Talhooks, whose chief is Sheikh Hasein Talhook, the most intelligent and knowing, perhaps, of all the Druses.

On their way to the above-named places the Christians had to march past the Turkish camp previously alluded to, and they positively did so within fifty paces of the regular troops, without a single effort being made to arrest them! The Christians pushed on to Hadat and Babda, where they were to be joined by the Emir Kais Shehab and some others. In the meantime the Druses, who are naturally bold and high-spirited, and accustomed to look on the Christians as no match for them in fight, did not wait to be attacked, but made a simultaneous rush from Aleih, Aitat, and Ainanib, down the Waady, and on towards Hadat and Babda. The Christians made but a poor show of fight; the Druses carried all before them, and destroyed by fire Hadat and Babda. Thus the war began, and afterwards the whole Mittu was one continued scene of battle and burning, until the Druses were victorious at all points, with the exception of Zahleh and Deir-el-Kamar.

In the meantime the wild, lawless Druses of the Haouran were rushing to the assistance of their brethren on the Lebanon, and having, no doubt, been informed of the avowed purpose of the Christians to exterminate the Druses, these Haouranese committed the most deplorable excesses on the first of the Christian populations they met—viz., at Hasbeyah and Rasheyah. At Hasbeyah, I believe, at first they cut down Druse and Christian indiscriminately, and, although there were Turkish soldiers there also, they made no effort to stop the havoc.

ABD-EL-KADER.

A letter from Damascas, of July 2, says:—

While the authorities remain in an unaccountable state of inaction, the Emir, Abd-el-Kader, is incessant in his appeals to the Ulemas and chiefs of the various districts to prevent the evils with which the Christians are threatened. By his attitude, by his energy, and his eloquent words, it is not too much to say that the Emir has twice saved this town, for he has twice checked an impending outbreak. His conduct, in the most critical circumstances, is admirable. Day and night he watches over the general safety and gives continual proofs of disinterestedness and devotion to the cause of which he has so nobly undertaken the defence.

AMERICA.

THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

General Lane's letter accepting the nomination by the Seceding Convention at Baltimore for the Vice-Presidency has been published. He accepts the platform of the Convention as a true exposition of the principles of the Democracy, and the only one through which the evils which threaten the Confederacy can be averted.

The Breckenridge and Lane Ratification meeting at Washington came off on the night of the 9th of July, and is described as having been one of the largest, most enthusiastic, and respectable that ever assembled in that city. President Buchanan was present, and addressed the meeting. He expressed his gratification at the nomination of Breckenridge and Lane, because they were good and true men, who would always be found at the post of duty, and above all because they were lovers of the constitution and union, and in favour of the equal rights of the people of all sections. He gave a history of the establishment of the two-thirds rule in the National Conventions, which was in order to prevent anti-democratic States combining with a few democratic States to nominate a candidate disagreeable to those States which would have to elect him. Neither Breckenridge nor Douglas got a regular two-thirds nomination; hence any Democrat was at liberty to vote for either as he preferred. The President then went at some length into an argument, to show that each citizen of any one State has the same right to protection to his property in the common territories with any citizen of any of the other States. When the people of a territory form a State constitution, then they can settle the question of slavery for themselves. This is sound democratic doctrine, and this beautifully harmonises with the best interests of all, avoids strife and turmoil, and obviates the difficulties heretofore experienced in the case of Kansas. In conclusion the President said, this was probably the last political speech he should ever make. His position rendered it improper for him to participate in the canvass, although his heart was in it. He spoke of the long time he had been acquainted with the city of Washington, and wished all its citizens uninterrupted health and prosperity.

The *Times* New York correspondent says:—

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge have accepted the nominations for President tendered them respectively by the hostile factions of the Democratic party. The scheme of adopting a joint electoral ticket to defeat the Republicans does not find favour, though strongly urged by those office-seekers whose prospects are dimmed by the division of the party. Tammany Hall and the Empire Club of New York have pronounced in favour of Douglas, as the regular Democratic candidate, in a meeting held on the 2nd to ratify his nomination. In their resolutions, however, they prudenly refrain from "endorsing" those principles of Mr. Douglas which render him unpopular at the South, confining themselves to insisting on the regularity of his nomina-

tion. Meantime the friends of Mr. Breckinridge, supported by the large army of official dependents of the President, are holding meetings in the hope of sharing the Democratic vote with Mr. Douglas. At the North the utmost they can do is to defeat Douglas by dividing the party in his strongholds in the North-Western States, but at the South they will doubtless carry everything in their own way. The prospect of Lincoln's election, in consequence of the disorder in the Democratic ranks, continues to be regarded as certain.

In a subsequent letter the same writer says :—

Nothing can defeat the Republican ticket for the Presidency, except an undue supineness and inactivity arising from the consciousness of its strength. The effort to unite the Breckenridge and Douglas wings of the Democratic party in the support of a joint electoral ticket fails to meet a cordial response, and the chairman of the Douglas National Committee, in an official manifesto dated at Washington, emphatically repudiates the project of fusion. The Southern Democracy, except in Missouri, which has declared for Douglas, go almost unitedly for Breckenridge, and the complete union of the Northern wing of the party on Douglas is rendered impossible in three important States by the opposition of those influential Democrats—Dickinson, of New York; Senator Bright, of Indiana; and Senator Rice, of Iowa. Such is the pressure of Southern opinion in favour of Breckinridge that the three most prominent Douglas Democrats at the South—Prior, of Virginia, Stephens, of Georgia, and Clingman, of North Carolina, are said to have publicly renounced their original preference, and declared for Breckenridge. At present the Republicans do not evince any extraordinary activity in the campaign, though they will grow warmer in the autumn. The time of mass meetings has not arrived.

The price of admission to the Great Eastern had been reduced to 50 cents. for adults.

A rumour was prevalent that the Mormons contemplated emigrating from Utah to one of the East India Islands.

Spurgeon's sermons, some of which contain severe remarks on the slave institutions of the United States, had been burnt in the Virginia Court-house.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Princess Clotilda is pronounced to be *enceinte*, to the great delight of the Imperial family.

It is announced that M. Kossuth and family have arrived in Paris.

A leading journal of Genoa states that for some time past arrests of priests, for having prohibited weapons concealed about their persons, have been very frequent.

The Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres arrived at Constantinople from Athens on the 5th. The two princes, who still travel under the name of Counts de Villiers, intended to remain a week in the city, and then proceed to Vienna.

A communication from Munich says :—"The pontifical loan has met with but indifferent success in Bavaria, as is admitted even by the clerical journals. The subscription only amounts to one million and most of it has been taken by the clergy."

Madame Emilie Zulavsky Kossuth died on the 29th ult., at her residence in Brooklyn, New York, aged forty-three years. Madame Zulavsky was a sister of Louis Kossuth, and had been in the United States since the memorable visit of the distinguished Hungarian exile.

The Rev. Jacob S. Harden was executed for wife poisoning at Belvidere, New Jersey, on the 6th of July. He was about twenty-three years of age. Five months after marriage Mrs. Harden suddenly died. In his confession he admits having given her arsenic and laudanum at eleven different times.

It has been unanimously decided by the three French adjudicators, M. Thiers, M. Mignet, and M. Mérimée, that not any one of the French essays on the subject of the immense importance of a close union of England and France is sufficiently meritorious to deserve the prize offered by the Rev. Dr. Emerton, of Hanwell College, Middlesex.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

BERLIN, 10 22 a.m.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William has just been happily delivered of a daughter. Her Royal Highness and the Royal infant are doing well.

SYRIA.

PARIS, July 24.

The *Constitutionnel* of to-day publishes an article expressing doubts on the exactitude of the news of an armistice having been concluded between the Druses and the Maronites, and hoping that Europe will not thus allow a sponge to be passed over the blood of Christians, and suffer all that has passed to be thus hushed up.

The *Indépendance Belge* reports from Paris that the French Government will give a high military command in Syria to Abd-el-Kader, and employ his influence over the Mohammedan population in favour of the Christians. For the exertions he made to protect them in the late outbreak of fanaticism, it is stated that the Arab chief is to receive the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

"The last accounts from Beyrout," says the *Patrie*, "state that on the 12th the Henou steamer, which had been sent to Alexandria by the Commandant of the French squadron, had brought back a number of cattle purchased with the produce of the subscriptions opened in Egypt in favour of the Christians of Syria. At the last dates, the Shadié, Ottoman screw liner, and the steam frigate Guerrai, had joined before Beyrout the Turkish steam liner Fethié, which had brought Ismael Pacha from Constantinople. That general on his arrival placed himself under the orders of the Commandant-in Chief of the army of the Arabistan. Fuad Pacha was expected about the 20th, and the Ottoman squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Moustapha Pacha, had received orders to quit Candia, and proceed to the coast of Syria."

PARIS, July 24.

The Porte has instructed its Ambassadors at Paris and London to officially communicate to the Courts of the Tuileries and St. James, the conclusion of peace between the Druses and Maronites on the 10th inst. In this official communication the Porte, although expressing its satisfaction at this happy event, adds that it will, nevertheless, pursue with the utmost rigour the authors of the recent massacres, and that Fuad Pacha had, to that end, been invested with the most ample powers, not only to punish the guilty party, but also to take such measures as would prevent the recurrence of fresh conflicts between the Druses and the Maronites.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, July 23.

Neraux, Dagostino, Nuntziante, Debie, and Scoletta have been sent away from Naples.

Messina, Milazzo, and Syracuse, have been evacuated by the troops, who are being transported to Naples in steamers.

MARSEILLES, July 24.

Letters from Naples, to the 21st inst., announce that Garibaldi had left Palermo with from 8,000 to 10,000 volunteers. It was expected that Garibaldi would soon effect a landing on the continent. The chiefs of the revolutionary movement at Naples had caused an illumination of the whole city to take place. Crowds of people shouted "Garibaldi for ever!" in defiance of the Royalists. About ten of the late police agents had been killed.

INDEFINITE ADJOURMENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON SAVOY.

BERNE, July 24.

The Federal Council has received information that the conference on the neutrality of Switzerland will be indefinitely adjourned, as Austria absolutely refuses to take part in a conference, should Sardinia be admitted thereto.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT TOPLITZ.

TOPLITZ, July 24.

The Emperor of Austria arrived here at four p.m. to day, and was received with Royal honours. The Austrian, Bohemian, Prussian, Saxon, and Bavarian flags have been hoisted on the public buildings.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill, the Land Clauses Consolidation Act (1845) Amendment Bill, the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill, the Oxford University Bill, and the Census (England) Bill, passed through committee.

In committee on the Census (Ireland) Bill, an amendment, with a view to assimilate it in every respect to the bill for England, was proposed by the Earl of Ellenborough, but it was not pressed.

The Queen's Prison Bill, the Coast of Africa Act Amendment Bill, the Offences within her Majesty's Possessions Bill, the Herring Fisheries (Scotland) Bill, and the Crown Debts and Judgments Bill, were read a second time.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Felony and Misdemeanour Bill, the object of which is to assimilate the practice with regard to the speeches of counsel in criminal cases to that which now prevailed in civil cases. Lord WENSLEYDALE opposed the bill and moved its rejection. The LORD CHANCELLOR supported the bill, though with some hesitation. Lord CRANWORTH opposed it, but on a division the second reading was carried by 13 to 10.

The Labourers' Cottages (Scotland) Bill, the Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill, the Burial Grounds (Ireland) Act (1856) Amendment Bill, the Isle of Man Harbours Bill, and the Dominica Hurricane Loan Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at five minutes to eight.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, the House went into committee on the Poor law Board Continuance Bill. On the first clause, which continues the present board for five years, Mr. BAZLEY moved as an amendment that it should continue only for one year. Mr. S. ESTCOURT suggested that the continuance should be for five years, on the understanding that next year there should be a committee of inquiry into the subject. Mr. DEEDES proposed that the continuance should be for three years. After a long discussion Mr. Bazley withdrew his amendment, and a division was taken on that of Mr. Deedes, which was carried by 147 to 92. The bill then passed through committee.

The House went into committee on the Roman Catholic Charities Bill; but little progress was made when the sitting was suspended at four o'clock.

At the evening sitting, in answer to Mr. Griffith, Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had received a telegram, stating that the King of Naples had ordered his troops to evacuate Sicily. He was informed that Count Cavour had sent an aide-de-camp from Turin bearing a letter to Garibaldi, but of the purport of the communication he was not aware.

In answer to Mr. O'Brien, Mr. LAING said that it was not in the power of the Government to interfere in the passenger arrangements of the ocean steamers which were employed in the postal service, nor could they demand an undertaking that no distinction of race or colour should be made in reference to the passengers.

NAVAL RETIREMENT.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved an address to the Crown praying that a Royal commission might be issued to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy, and the present pay and position of the several classes of naval officers, and to report what changes therein are desirable, with a view to the increased efficiency of her Majesty's naval service. He contended that the plan of naval retirement proposed by Lord Clarence Paget on the part of the Admiralty was universally condemned by naval officers as treating them with great injustice and hardship. As another plan had been prepared by himself when he was at the Admiralty, and was on record, he thought there was sufficient reason for referring the whole question to a Royal commission.

Sir M. SEYMOUR seconded the motion, and Captain TALBOT supported it.

Lord C. PAGET said he had always admitted the plan of pay and retirement which he had proposed was capable of enlargement. It was allowed that the scheme was in favour of the junior branches of the navy, although it might not be so advantageous to the old officers of higher rank. Any question of improvement in the plan would apply to details, which could be better dealt with by the Admiralty than by a Royal Commission, which would only tend to unsettle the whole navy, and excite hopes which would be sure to be dashed to the ground. He protested against a person in Sir J. Pakington's position asserting that there was universal discontent in the navy.

Sir J. Elphinstone, Sir C. Napier, and Mr. B. Cochrane supported the motion.

After further discussion, in which Sir F. Baring, Mr. Lindsay, and Mr. Whitbread took part, the motion was lost by 89 to 56.

THE PACKET SERVICE.

Mr. DUNLOP moved that in all contracts extending over a period of years for packet and telegraphic services, there should be a condition in each that it should not be binding until it had lain on the table of the House for a month without disapproval, unless it had been previously approved by a resolution of the House. That every such contract, when executed, should forthwith—if Parliament be then sitting, or if Parliament be not then sitting, within fourteen days after it assembles—be laid on the table of the House, accompanied by the minute of the Lords of the Treasury, setting forth the grounds on which they have proceeded in authorising it; and that no such contracts should be dealt with by means of private bills if they required to be confirmed by act of Parliament.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the part of the Government, accepted the motion.

Mr. ROEBUCK observed that the resolution mixed up the powers of the Government and the House, and by so much diminished the responsibility of the former.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Sir C. WOOD obtained leave to bring in a bill to remove doubts as to the authority of the senior member of the Council, the Governor-General of India, in the absence of the President. Mr. HORSMAN objected to the bringing in of five or six bills relating to the government of India at this period of the session without a word of explanation.

Sir C. WOOD obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend in certain cases the provisions of the Superannuation Act (1859); also a bill to extend certain provisions for Admiralty jurisdiction in the colonies to her Majesty's territories in India.

The Votes at Elections Bill was read a second time.

The Local Government Supplemental Bill passed through Committee.

The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Militia Bill passed through committee.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at three o'clock.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and Queen Victoria, relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States :—

"To her Majesty, Queen Victoria.—I have learned from the public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of his Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I should be to give him a cordial welcome at Washington. You may be well assured that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtues, as well as their convictions] of your merits as a wise, patriotic, and constitutional Sovereign.—Your Majesty's most obedient servant,

"JAMES BUCHANAN.

"Washington, June 4, 1860."

"Buckingham Palace, June 22, 1860.

"My Good Friend,—I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write to me, inviting the Prince of Wales to visit Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States, and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that those feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able, at the same time, to mark the respect which he entertains for the chief magistrate of a great and friendly State and kindred nation.

"The Prince of Wales will drop all Royal state on leaving my dominions and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he has done when travelling on the continent of Europe.

"The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you.—I remain ever your good friend,

"VICTORIA, R."

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

A very scanty supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market. For both red and white qualities there was a fair, though not to say active, demand, at quite Monday's advance in the quotations. Upwards of 20,000 quarters of foreign wheat having come fresh to hand, that description of produce was less active; nevertheless, prices were well supported. Floating cargoes were in fair request, on former terms. We have to notice a slow inquiry for barley. In the quotations, however, no change took place. Malt moved off slowly, at previous rates. There was a fair sale for oats, at very full prices. Both beans and peas were steady, and the flour trade was firm, at extreme rates, although the imports from abroad continue liberal.

Ins. BRITISH MUSEUM 2

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1860.

SUMMARY.

THE new crusade to the Holy Land arouses the susceptibilities of our French neighbours, and promises for a long time to transfer European anxieties from questions affecting Italian, Swiss, and Prussian frontiers to the fresh stage upon which the disease of the "sick man" of the Bosphorus has entered. The Emperor Napoleon has seized the opportunity of intervening in Syria with an avidity that indicates his sense of its importance. Nor is it likely, although Lord John Russell regards the assent of Turkey as a *sine qua non* to European intervention, that the veto of the Porte will now prevent the departure of the French troops that are to occupy that distracted country. A new chapter in the history of modern times is about to open. Who can trace its outlines or predict what will, three years hence, be the condition of the great Mussulman Power now that Europe has undertaken to manage its affairs, and to proclaim to Eastern nations that its prestige is departed? Will Russia remain inactive in the border-country of the Caucasus?—will the Pope, under French auspices, transfer his authority from Rome to Jerusalem?—and will our communication with India be endangered? These are one or two of the questions that arise as we mentally behold the French legions leaving behind them the port of Toulon.

If the wisdom that now guides the counsels of the King of Naples had been shown three short months ago, his throne would have been made secure. At present all is suspense. To the proposals for an intimate alliance that come from the South, Victor Emmanuel has given only a temporising reply, but he has sent off a request to Garibaldi to refrain from invading Naples. The Dictator of Sicily is, however, an independent Power, and may choose to strike first and listen afterwards. So far as Sicily is concerned his military task is completed. Messina, Syracuse, and all other positions in the island have been evacuated by the Neapolitans—professedly with a view to put an end to civil war, in reality because the fidelity of the garrisons is not to be relied on. Every day seems to make it more evident that the Bourbon dynasty has few friends in Naples, and that Garibaldi may take possession of the entire kingdom, almost without striking a blow. The commands of France, issued in the modified accents of his sovereign at Turin, are little likely to shake his purpose.

Lord Derby has brought under the notice of the House of Lords the mode of conducting public business, and has thrown out the suggestion that, to avoid the accumulation of measures, bills should be taken up at the beginning of the session at the stage they were left when Parliament was prorogued. The remedy appears to us altogether beside the mark. From February to August is surely a sufficiently long period to get through public business, but it will never suffice so long as the first three months of the Session are wasted on party struggles and resultless talk. Perhaps the best plan would be gradually to restrict the scope of legislation, and confine it to its legitimate objects.

The International Statistical Congress closed its session on Saturday, after a successful series of meetings. These periodical gatherings in the various capitals of Europe are adapted to promote alike the cause of statistical science and of international friendship. In reference to such questions as health and disease, crime and social relations, the information thus brought together from various countries will be invaluable. But we are suspicious of almost every movement of this kind, from the danger involved of more Government meddling. Last night, Lord Ellenborough protested against the useless questions that are to be asked at the next Census. The principle upon which the Home Secretary has acted is, indeed, perfectly incomprehensible. While he, to the last, stuck obstinately to his "religious profession" proposal, he refused, though pressed by Lord Shaftesbury, to obtain such information respecting house accommodation, as would have enabled social reformers to see the extent of one of the greatest evils that affects the working classes.

We would invite attention to some resolutions given elsewhere, adopted by the London Emancipation Committee, relative to the alleged refusal of the Colonial Missionary Society to endorse the course taken by the Rev. W. F. Clarke (late missionary of that Society at Victoria, British Columbia), who in March last resigned his appointment, in consequence of his having failed to obtain their support in his resistance to the introduction by his colleague of a "negro pew" into the Mission chapel. We cannot believe that an institution like the Colonial Missionary Society, conducted by men who are known supporters of civil and religious freedom, can have thus pandered to the vile prejudice upon which slavery is based. A full explanation is due to the subscribers of the society, which we hope will be speedily forthcoming.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"THE Massacre of the Innocents" has begun—and we regret to say that notwithstanding Lord Palmerston's assurance, it has already extinguished the Attorney General's Bankruptcy Bill. The City of London Corporation Reform Bill we can commit to the grave without a sigh—nor do we mourn very grievously over the Savings-Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill. But we are sorry that Sir Richard Bethell could not see his way clear to persevere with the most important measure of commercial law reform upon which he has expended so much time and thought. The withdrawal of the measure has stamped a character of comparative barrenness on the session.

A good deal of time has been taken up by a bitter quarrel between Mr. Horsman and Sir Charles Wood. Mr. Horsman, we think, had just ground of complaint against the Secretary of State for India, but he overstepped in his animosity the limits of personal courtesy—a breach of decorum which the House invariably and justly resents. This gave Sir Charles Wood an advantage over his opponent which he mercilessly turned to account.

It will be seen from our article in another column that Sir G. C. Lewis declines to act upon the recommendation of the Select Committee, "That the patent of the Queen's printers, so far as relates to the printing of Bibles and New Testaments, be not renewed, and that no exclusive privilege of printing the sacred volume be allowed henceforth to exist." Mr. Baines has announced his intention of re-introducing the subject in another session.

A large number of measures, among which we may particularise Mr. Gladstone's Budget *remanets*, and his Supplementary Finance Bills, are being pushed on with as much rapidity as the forms of the House will allow. The Naval and the Civil Service Estimates also are making way—the House having set in to downright hard business.

The grand Parliamentary event of the week, however, has been the broaching of the Ministerial scheme of National Defence—a task performed by Lord Palmerston on Monday evening. The noble lord essayed to carry the resolution he then proposed in Committee, and which the Committee heard for the first time from his own lips, the same evening. This, however, Mr. Bright and Mr. Bernal Osborne successfully resisted, so the renewal of the debate is adjourned for a week. The House is evidently prepared to carry that, or any other scheme of large expenditure, with as little discussion as may be. We have written on the subject so largely in the article below—although unable to compress into reasonable space a tenth part of the thoughts which crowd in upon our minds—as to render it quite unnecessary for us to say anything here—and, indeed, to trespass upon the space we usually assign to our Parliamentary notes. The reader will probably forgive the brevity of these latter for the present week—especially as he will see by turning to our columns of intelligence, that the business of the week has been too severe to admit of much in the way of description—a sure sign that the Session rapidly approaches its close.

FORTIFICATIONS.

THERE are two points of view from which to regard the proposals of her Majesty's Government with regard to fortifications submitted by Lord Palmerston to the House of Commons on Monday night. The one is exclusively military—the other moral and political. What will most effectually keep at bay an enemy in certain supposable contingencies is purely a soldier's question, requiring for its discussion and decision first-rate military knowledge and judgment. Whether the contingencies pre-supposed are sufficiently probable to render it a prudent precaution to make gigantic and expensive preparations for meeting them is mainly a question for civilians, and must be determined by political and moral considerations. The two problems are wholly different the one from the other. They have been very unfairly confounded.

The difference to which we allude may be illustrated thus: A. B. is a banker (say) at Bedford. He necessarily keeps by him a great deal of money, and, as it is not his own, he is responsible for its safety. He has his cellars, his iron chest, his bolts, his bars, and his private watchmen, and these, in ordinary times, he is satisfied will resist the sudden attempt of any burglars likely to plan a nefarious enterprise. As A. B. grows old, we will imagine, he grows not merely richer, but more timid and suspicious. He sends for an engineer, and says to him "I want your advice as a professional man. Just look over my banking premises, and notice the provisions I have made for the security of my coin. Now, on the supposition that the inhabitants of Bedford should break out into a riot to-morrow, and should agree to burn down my house and sack my coffers, am I in a position to prevent them, and, if not, what further precautions are necessary?" The engineer, starting from the hypothesis laid down for him, produces a plan of defence which will swallow up half the banker's fortune. The arrangements recommended by him may be no more than adequate, and, indeed, demonstrably necessary, *in the case supposed*—and may have the concurrent testimony of all other engineers in their favour—but whether or no the banker would be doing wisely in incurring the expense would have to be determined by considerations wholly apart from the goodness or badness of the engineer's plan, and from the necessity or otherwise of adopting it as a prevention of an evil assumed to be certain. He would have to consider, or, perhaps, his friends would more properly consider for him, whether the Bedford people are likely to riot, and whether, if they did, they would probably agree to make a rush upon the bank, for purposes of plunder or mischief. And the answer to these questions would be found, not in the *arcana* of the engineering profession, but in the sense, faith, and feeling of every intelligent and honorable member of society.

Now, let us look, as steadily as excited nerves will permit us, at what the Ministerial proposition is, and at what it almost inevitably implies. It comes before us, in the first blush, with wonderful modesty. We are asked to consent to the appropriation of 9,000,000*l.* sterling, raised by terminable annuities of thirty years duration, to be expended during the next four years in defensive works of earth and stone. A sum of 2,000,000*l.* will be expended this year, and this is, therefore, the total amount of loan immediately required. It looks very moderate—almost economical, especially when we are told by Lord Palmerston that he means to bring in a special Appropriation Bill for this scheme of defences, and tie down every sum to the object for which it is voted. But now, is it not reasonable in a matter like this to be guided by uniform experience? When, let us ask, did the estimated outlay on public works cover their whole cost? Is such a phenomenon within the knowledge of man? Can we, knowing what we do of the past and present—can we, as reasonable men, expect that 9,000,000*l.* will suffice to complete the works set down as necessary? If we take the sum total at 14,000,000*l.*, or thereabouts, can we be charged with allowing our imagination to run wild? For our own part, we are as convinced as we can be of anything future, that this latter sum will not carry us to the end of the undertaking. But, be it borne in mind, that the sum required under this head, is applicable only to earth and stone works. These will swallow up the entire loan. The floating defences deemed necessary for the protection of our great commercial ports, and the armaments requisite for the fortifications we are about to raise, have yet to be provided for by annual estimates, and are to be included in the current

expenditure. Put down half a million a-year for those, and you may safely conclude yourself within the mark. But we have not done yet. Walls and cannon are of no avail without men. How many regiments of militia must be embodied to keep these places garrisoned? Militia, did we say? Why even now, before the scheme has been sanctioned the Defence Committee have begun to undervalue the services of militia and volunteers, and demand a considerable augmentation of the Line, in order to make these fortifications available for our security. All things taken together—contingencies and prospective certainties—we feel ourselves warranted in setting down this defensive scheme at a cost, represented by capital, of not less than 50,000,000*l.* sterling.

Well, we will not say that this is too large a sum for Great Britain to pay for the security of life, liberty, and property, from foreign invasion, if it be at once necessary and adequate. But it is by far too large a sum to throw away upon a mere whim of the day—if such the proposals of Government should turn out to be. If, therefore, we object to the project, it is not because the ostensible object of it is not worth the cost—but because we believe that the evil to be warded off is so remote and imaginary that we are not justified in making this gigantic effort to meet it.

Observe, the scheme starts with the assumption that a French army has landed on our coasts. No part of it worth mention will come into play until after the consummation of that dire event. It assumes that an adequate number of men may be put on shore in England, with equipments, food, and *matériel* in sufficient quantity to enable them to make a push for the metropolis. The defence of our arsenals and dockyards, says Lord Palmerston, is the defence of London. It is supposed, therefore, that France may get such a footing upon this sea-girt isle as would enable her army to threaten the occupation of this metropolis. The assumption strikes us as a very uncomfortable and a rather unsatisfactory one, considering what we are annually spending on our fleet. If steam has bridged over the Channel, as is pretended, steam and electricity have also so far destroyed time and space as to render anything but the most transient surprise utterly impossible. But surely, that which lends advantage to an assailant, lends also an advantage to the invaded. Why do we maintain a superior fleet? Where are we to suppose *that* to be whilst an enemy is effecting this disembarkation of 50,000 men and stores? What would be its value, if it could not, within a day or two, sweep away the base of the invader's operations, and cut off communication between the marauding expedition and France? Aye! but we are to begin with imagining this "first line of defence"—our navy—broken through and paralysed. But why should we suppose this? We can understand the loss of a battle. We can understand an expedition slipping over the Channel on a foggy night. But we cannot understand how an inferior fleet to our own should be able to keep the seas long enough to establish a hostile force on our shores, without coming to the conclusion that our own fleet is utterly worthless. Besides, is it politic thus to undermine confidence in our navy? May not its moral effect on that arm of service be exceedingly mischievous? May it not invite attempts which else would have been deemed insane? Will not France be likely to adopt our estimate of our own navy? Will she not gather from our distrust of it a reason for measuring strength with it? This scheme of her Majesty's Ministers is essentially a soldier's scheme—and it begins by taking for granted that the navy is nowhere. The assumption is a shameful one. And we are sure that it is one which no Minister of the Crown ought to entertain. At all events, it is no recommendation to our minds of a scheme of defence requiring such an immense outlay, that it starts with the idea that the navy has already failed us.

But now, on the rather improbable hypothesis that Napoleon III., or some other sovereign representing the French people, *could* surmount the physical obstacles in the way of an invasion of Great Britain—that, all things concurring, the feat would be possible—we are also bidden to assume that it is sufficiently probable to justify and even enforce our preparation for the contingency at an enormous cost. Are we warranted by wisdom in so doing? In the first place, it is admitted that no such enterprise could be undertaken, for the sake of permanent conquest, at least by any people in their senses. In the next place, it cannot be denied that the chances against the success of any such expedition would be extremely formidable—that it would be more likely by far to fail than to succeed—and that the consequences of failure would be most disastrous. Is Louis Napoleon, who stopped short in full career of triumph before the Quadrilateral, likely to underrate the difficulties and the extreme hazard of a hostile descent on the shores of England? True, he keeps afoot, or within call, an army of 600,000 men—a larger army, Lord Palmerston says, than is required for the defence of France. But, however this may threaten British political interests on the Continent, we do not see how it affects the question in hand. If Napoleon had 6,000,000 instead of 600,000 armed men in France, only so many of them as he could transport across the Channel would be available against us and our soil. Put these at the absurdly high figure of 100,000 men. Just imagine the tremendous risk of transporting such an army, with baggage and ammunition, over from thirty to fifty miles of sea, with a hostile fleet, and (on the supposition) a superior fleet, to intercept them! Grant that he might succeed, if he attempted it. But is the "if" to go for nothing, as well as the navy. How many weeks' purchase would the prospects of his dynasty be worth if he failed? Is it to be taken for granted that he would overlook the alternative as easily as we do? Would he stake nothing on the enterprise? Would he not stake all that can be dear to him upon as desperate a throw as ever maddened gambler ventured upon in the veriest whirlwind of his passion? Napoleon the Third may be an ambitious man, an unscrupulous man, a man of silence and of mystery—but he is a man swayed by motives, and we know not what token he has yet given to the world, that he eschews human calculations from his projects. *If* he should do so, and if our fleet becomes useless, we *may* need these fortifications—but is not the contingency a rather remote one for justifying the expenditure of such an enormous sum?

And what would he come for? Permanent conquest, says Lord Palmerston, is out of the question. But by holding our capital he might humble us and dictate terms to us—or by destroying our arsenals he might cripple our future movements. Well, he would aim at either of these objects secretly, furtively, and as a brigand—or as a Power regularly opposed to us in war. The first, says General Peel, is most likely—"a word and a blow," or rather "a blow first, and a word afterwards." This is a flattering estimate of a friendly Power—an estimate that must be very soothing to his self-esteem. But unless this estimate of the man be the true one, these fortifications are scarcely needed. An essential element of success in any such desperate enterprise is secrecy, suddenness, surprise. Our foe must fawn upon us as a cat, and spring upon us as a tiger, in order to give him a chance. He is to embark his troops some dark night, and be down upon us in the morning, without giving us the least warning. Can any man rationally entertain the suspicion? And if he can, does it become the Queen's Government to act upon it? If we really are to base our policy of defence on this assumption, we ought not to be surprised if he should resent it—or, what is equally likely, if he dares the crime the intention of which we have already imputed to him.

But supposing Great Britain at war with France! Well, at any rate we shall know what to expect, and how to meet it. Surprise would, in this case, be out of the question. If, with the advantages of our insular position, our immense wealth, the spirit of our population, the superiority of our fleet, the manifold variety of our scientific appliances, the compactness of our territory, the strength and courage of our army, militia, and volunteers, and, above all, a calm trust in God, we should yet be incapable of defending ourselves, we are afraid these fortifications would not materially assist us. Depend upon it that he who does not respect the former, will not be deterred by the latter. To us it appears that we are about to throw away our resources—to waste them upon a military whim—to perpetrate a grand job—to erect a standing monument at once of our extravagance, our fear, and our folly.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SYRIA.

AFTER an interval of some twenty years, another Syrian question has arisen, almost as perplexing as that which well-nigh precipitated a war between France and England, and ended by transferring the sovereignty of the Holy Land from the energetic rule of Mehemet Ali, to the feeble sway of the Porte. Neither Lord Palmerston, who was then Foreign Secretary, nor Sir Charles Napier, who took a conspicuous part in the expulsion of the Pacha of Egypt from the Holy Land, can look back, with particular satisfaction, upon a policy which has resulted in the horrible tragedies of the last few weeks. The failure of European diplomacy twenty years ago to insure peace and good government for the half-savage races that inhabit the Lebanon, does not bode a successful result from any new intervention.

The outbreak of fanaticism that has decimated the peaceful population of Syria, and laid waste its towns and villages, has arisen out of the deep-rooted hatred of two races, whose Oriental natures and semi-barbarous habits give a fierceness to their religion unknown in Western climes. The Maronites are Christians by profession, nominally connected with the Romish Church, but with their own peculiar traditions and observances. The Druses are as little true Mohammedans as are the Maronites Christians. They have mixed up a Moslem creed with the old superstitions of Egypt and Persia. The one race is slightly influenced by the Jesuits who inhabit the district and look to France for protection; the other give but a nominal allegiance to the head of the Moslem faith. But the whole population of Syria is in a state of chronic anarchy, arising from traditional feuds and social antagonism, upon which is based a religious hatred, intense in proportion to its unreasonableness. The Maronites, equally with the Druses, need the teachings of that purer faith which has been introduced into Syria by the American missionaries, whose ten stations, we regret to learn, lie in the district which has been the scene of the late massacres. It is not a little remarkable that these missionaries, before the recent outbreak, were protected by the Druses in their religious work, and were often shielded by them from the violence of both Maronites and Turks.

To claim Western sympathy for the Maronites on the plea that they are Christians is not warranted by the circumstances of the case. "If," says Dr. Sandwith, of Kars, "these Eastern tribes are Christians, "then we are not Christians." There seems no doubt that the Maronites were themselves the aggressors in the internecine war which has broken out. Though less warlike than the Druses they are three times as numerous. It was, indeed, if the account given elsewhere be correct, the Maronites who, relying upon their superior numbers, first conceived the idea of exterminating their hereditary foes. A lawless Oriental race like the Druses, rising in the first instance in self-defence, and burning with a spirit of revenge, was not likely to stop short in its career of conquest. Hence the ferocious massacres that have ensued, and the scenes of horror and desolation that have aroused the sympathy of Western Europe. The storm of retribution that has fallen upon the intolerant Maronites has unhappily swept over the whole population of the Lebanon. There is too much reason to fear that the sufferers by this dreadful civil war are more than 70,000. A letter from Beyrout says:—

"Of this vast number of sufferers, a large proportion have been plundered of their personal property; a very large majority have, moreover, had their houses burnt, (there having been upwards of 150 towns, villages, and hamlets destroyed by fire), and are, therefore, now houseless wanderers; while upwards of 10,000 are now made widows and orphans, the majority not in legitimate warfare, but by cold-blooded massacre at Rasheyah, Hasbeyah, Deir el Kamar, and the neighbourhood of Sidon. Many thousands of these wretched victims have fled to Beyrout, Damascus, Sidon, and other places for refuge, crowding every available shelter, and lying about in the open air, depending for the daily necessaries of life upon the charity of the inhabitants." The supposition that this bloody war was concocted by the Turkish Government is unsupported by any tangible evidence, but that it was connived at by the local authorities and the Turkish troops in that region does not admit of a doubt.

The pressure brought to bear upon the Porte by the European Cabinets has aroused that Government to action. Fuad Pacha has been sent with a large body of troops to Syria to put a stop to the outrages of the Druses, punish the guilty, and restore order. How far these Mohammedan soldiers can be relied upon to act against the Druses is doubtful. But it is possible that their fidelity would not be put to the test. Satiated with their work of destruction and plunder, the conquerors appear to have come to terms with their victims, and to have signed a treaty of peace on the 10th inst. Probably, therefore, on his arrival the Turkish Commissioner would find that the civil war had ceased, and that the task of pacification committed to him had become comparatively easy.

But now, this Syrian question has entered upon a new and more serious phase. There is to be direct European intervention—France acting both with the consent, and in the name of the Great Powers. Our own Government will send ships to the coast. France will despatch not only a fleet, but a brigade of troops to occupy part of the country and garrison such places as Damascus. The tone of the Paris press indicates that this expedition is regarded in the light of a new crusade to the Holy Land, and that it is to restore the Emperor's reputation as the defender of Christianity, and the eldest son of the Church. Whether our Government have acted wisely in consenting to French intervention time will show. Spite of all conventions restricting their stay, the appear-

ance of French troops at Damascus and Jerusalem may be regarded as preliminary to the downfall of the Turkish power in Asia, and the dismemberment of the empire. The Eastern question is reopened in a shape which will enable France and Russia to act in unison—the one in Asia Minor, the other in Syria. No one can regret the probable disappearance of Moslem rule from the Holy Land, but it remains to be seen whether the suffering population of that region will eventually gain by the establishment of a French protectorate.

THE STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

The sections met on Wednesday soon after ten o'clock. In the first—the judicial section—Lord Brougham presided. The consideration of Mr. Leone Levi's paper "On Civil and Criminal Statistics" was resumed and occupied the morning. In the second section, on sanitary statistics, a paper by Dr. Sutherland, "On Special Heads of Inquiry for Sanitary Statistics," was considered. In the third, or industrial section, a paper by Mr. Redgrave, "On the Statistics of Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Manufactures," was read. A paper "On Banks," &c., by Mr. Crawford, was set down in the programme of the day's proceedings in the commercial section. In the fifth section Mr. Hammack's paper on "The Census" was considered, in which the foreign members seemed to take a lively interest; and in the sixth section a paper by Dr. Guy "On Statistical Methods and Signs" was read.

At the general meeting, which commenced at two o'clock, Lord Brougham took the chair. The reading of the reports of the official delegates on the statistics of their respective countries was resumed from the previous day. The report from the United States referred only to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. When Dr. Jarvis came forward to present this report,

Lord BROUGHAM made some observations in reference to his speech on the first general meeting.

He said he feared that what he had said on the previous occasion had been considered disrespectful to Mr. Dallas and the United States. He begged to say that he entertained the greatest respect for the United States, and that he should always respect them however much on some points he might differ from them. On the occasion referred to he had only called the attention of Mr. Dallas to the fact—and he thought it was a very interesting fact—that a highly respectable coloured gentleman, Mr. Delany, from Canada, was one of the assembled members of the International Statistical Congress. He had no intention what ever, in making that remark, to say anything disrespectful to the United States; and he might have also called the attention of the official delegate from Brazil, and of the Count de Ripaldi, to the fact, without in the least intending it as a reflection on the Governments of their respective countries, for they had colonies in which slave labour was employed.

After making these observations, Lord Brougham vacated the chair, which was then occupied by Baron de Czoernig.

The report from Australasia was a combined report from the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia. It represented the means of giving accurate statistical information in those colonies to be very imperfect, but they were rapidly improving, and the report gave the most reliable account that could be obtained of the progress of the colonies during the last thirty years. The value of the copper exported last year amounted to half a million sterling, and there had been fresh discoveries of veins of copper ore, which only required improved means of transit to become very important. The value of the exports of wool last year amounted to four millions and a half, and the gold to eleven millions. The quantity of gold exported cannot be gathered accurately from the official reports, but it is estimated that from 1851 to 1859 inclusive, the gold exported from Australia amounted in value to 101 millions sterling. The number of cattle in the colonies is estimated to be three millions and a half, and there are 19 millions of sheep.

The remarkable feature in the report from British Guiana was, that Chinese families are settled there, which is the only known instance of Chinese settling with their wives and families out of their own country. The present state of Ceylon was represented by Sir CHARLES M'CARTHY to be extremely flourishing; the imports of the island have increased five-fold during the last thirty years, and the exports eight-fold. There had been a large reduction of taxation, and in no colony had there been so great a progress in the education of the people. The rapid extension of the knowledge of the English language is greater in Ceylon than in continental India, and it now serves as the means of communication between the two Indian races of the island, who do not understand each other's language.

The Congress held its fourth session on Thursday. Important reports were presented on Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Mauritius, the Ionian Islands, and India. Various general statements were then made, and numerous propositions; which had been agreed to in the sections, were confirmed. In the evening the foreign and colonial delegates were entertained at a banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern, by the President and Council of the Statistical Society, the Society of Actuaries, and the Actuaries' Club, the president on the occasion being Colonel Sykes, M.P.

The several sections of the Congress met again on Friday, in their rooms in Somerset House.

In the section on Statistical Methods, over which James Heywood, Esq., presided, there was a good deal of discussion on the decimal system. Mr. THEODORE RATHBONE urged the advisability of securing an instalment of the decimal system, in the shape of a shilling of tenpence, identical with the franc, and without at present disturbing the pound sterling. The discussion was kept up with great spirit, the speakers being Sir John Bowring, Sir Charles Pasley, and Mr. Miller, of the Bank of England, for the decimalisation of the pound; M. Mocatta, Mr. Samuel Brown, Mr. Yates, Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Mr. Rathbone, the Rev. Mr. Barrett, and others, favourable to the metrical system. M. Ackersdyck and M. Visschers also spoke on the subject. Lord MONTEAGLE recommended the recognition of the decimal system. A series of resolutions advocating the adoption of the system was affirmed.

In section 5, Earl Stanhope presided. Some further propositions were discussed and adopted, and the report of the section in regard to the best method of taking the Census, was agreed to and ordered to be presented to the general meeting of the Congress.

The concluding meeting of the International Statistical Congress was held on Saturday. Numerous interesting reports were brought up from the various sections. In the course of the proceedings Lord Shaftesbury read a very thoughtful letter which had been addressed to him by Miss Nightingale. This lady suggested that, at the next Congress, each delegate should produce carefully prepared statistics, showing the diminution of mortality and disease consequent upon the carrying out of sanitary improvements. She names several sources from which information might be derived that would prove extremely useful to the cause of social reform. The noble earl then stated that he could not relinquish his post as President of the section without expressing his deep sense of the intelligence, zeal, and patriotism of one and all of the talented gentlemen, both foreign and English, who had taken part in the deliberations of the week. He felt so gratified by the circumstance, that he felt bound to thank God under the belief that a new page had been commenced in the history of humanity.

M. LEGOYT also read a French report upon the same subject, in which he particularly alluded to the importance of a better supply of water in the houses and public places of large towns. He also proposed that the suggestions contained in Miss Nightingale's letter should be adopted by the Congress, and submitted to the consideration of foreign Governments.

Mr. CHADWICK supported that proposition, and spoke in high terms of the improvement of the dwellings and water supply in Paris.

Lord BROUGHAM presided at the General Meeting on Friday afternoon in the hall of King's College. The principal business of the day consisted in the reception of the official reports of the results of the discussions which had taken place in the various sections.

The session of the Congress closed on Saturday.

A *déjeuner* was given on Monday, in the new dining-room in the south wing of the Crystal Palace, in celebration of the fourth session of the International Statistical Congress. Earl Stanhope was in the chair, being supported on his right by Baron Czoernig, the Countess Stanhope, &c. Upwards of 150 gentlemen and ladies sat down to the repast.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Mr. J. R. Hind contributes an interesting account of the eclipse on Wednesday; he calculates that the commencement of the eclipse was some twenty or thirty seconds later than the predicted time:—

With adequate magnifying power on Mr. Bishop's ten-feet equatorial telescope, inequalities on the preceding and following limbs of the moon were very distinct; they were great enough to render pretty certain the visibility of Baily's beads in the line of totality. Three solar spots were visible to the naked eye. At 2h. 29m. there was, to my eye, a perceptible diminution of sunlight, and the blue of the sky, in breaks towards the N.E., was certainly deepening. At 2h. 32m. sensibly cooler. At 2h. 34m. the decrease in daylight was more perceptible, but a rather heavy nimbus cloud in the N.W. probably heightened the effect of the eclipse. At 2h. 37m. a large expanse of clear sky in the south; the blue was not of the ordinary tint—it appeared duller, or more of an indigo-blue; the air very chilly. At 2h. 42m., or about six minutes previous to the greatest eclipse, the deeper colour of the sky was very marked, in a break N.W. of the zenith. Near the horizon a mistiness had arisen, obscuring objects which were distinct enough at the beginning of the eclipse. At 2h. 48m., about the time of middle, with the sun shining clearly, the light thrown over the grounds of the park was yellow, as frequently remarked on previous occasions when the sun has been equally obscured. At 3h the eclipse was evidently lessening its effects, and six minutes later there was a very considerable difference in the blue of the sky, where it had been most changed. At 3h. 14m. the sun had almost recovered his full power.

Mr. Noble, of Uckfield, writes:—

The first contact of the moon's limb with the sun took place at 1h. 40m. 45s. local mean time. The advancing limb of our satellite was exceedingly rugged, four high mountains being very conspicuous as she came on to the solar disc. It is a curious fact that the moon appeared to have the effect of stilling the undulations of the solar limb at the points where she cut it. Mr. Hind's "large dark spot" was centrally bisected at 1h. 57m., and soon afterwards the advance of the moon disclosed a regular sierra of mountains to the south of those already seen. At 2h. 37m. 49s. the moon's limb was centrally over the westernmost of the two remaining large spots, whence it steadily advanced, and covered the east spot centrally at 2h. 46m. 2s. For some time after this the effect of the sunlight as seen with the naked eye was very remarkable; a dimness and dulness of a lurid tint seemed to overspread the landscape. Something of the sort might have been produced by a dense veil of mist covering the sun; but the continuance of sunshine, and the sharpness of the shadows thrown by posts, rails, and trees, at once must have shown, even to a person ignorant of the eclipse, that this curious diminution of light had no reference to any merely atmospheric cause. The effect of comparative darkness was very considerably more striking than on the occasion of the larger eclipse of March 15, 1858, as on that day the dense impenetrable nimbi only conspired with the obscured sun to give the effect of a dull summer evening, whereas on the present occasion this odd, unearthly light was co-existent with apparently full sunshine.

A telegram from one of the Astronomical party, who left England to observe the eclipse, informs us:—"The success was complete. We have two photographs of red flames, which prove they belong to the sun, and many photographs of other phases."

Detailed information from one of the parties has since arrived. Mr. Thompson, late "Observer" in the University of Durham, writes as follows from Tudela on the Ebro to the *Times*:—

A bank of cumulous clouds was conspicuous beyond Tudela, rising 20 deg. in the distant horizon, and another to the N.N.E. Otherwise the sky was clear and bright, and almost cloudless.

Shortly after three o'clock it became evident that the total eclipse was approaching from the N.W. At three minutes past three the sky and the horizon in that direction were rapidly becoming dark, while the bright glow of sunshine was as yet unchanged towards the S.E.

At four minutes past three an unearthly, ghastly glow, once seen never to be forgotten, covered the whole scene, and was most evident upon the gravelly ground at my feet. The light now rapidly decreased. But, with the exception of this glow, which was very conspicuous upon the clay hills, I could see no particular change of colour in the trees or landscape.

At five minutes past three the western horizon was lost in darkness, and the conical hills to the N.N.W. were invisible, while the clouds towards the east cast forth a bright glow of light, from the sun still shining on their fronts. At this moment bright waving lines of light flickered one after another over the ground parallel to my line of sight with the sun. On looking upward from these I found that the sun had already disappeared, and that I had missed the formation of the corona. The black circle of the moon was already surrounded by this crown of glory; two stars shown brightly a few degrees from the sun, and so magnificent was the spectacle above, so glorious the spectacle below, that I could not help looking for a few moments from the one to the other. A bright light, I think of a greenish-yellow colour, skirted the horizontal sky, and the banks of cumuli shone with a brilliant glow. The darkness was not intense; the light from the corona and the distant refractions far surpassed the brightest moonlight. It would have been easy to read the smallest type.

I now looked at the corona. It was not of uniform breadth, but generally about half the moon's diameter, while long beams of light issued forth in several directions. The longest, about ten degrees below the east side of the sun, was considerably longer than the moon's diameter, if I can trust my memory, after the totality was past.

A long letter appears in this morning's *Times* from Mr. Lowe, dated Fuente del Mar, near Santander, July 19th.

At Fuente del Mar the beginning of the eclipse was well seen. Exactly one minute before totality clouds hid the sun, and the celestial phenomena were lost; but, owing to large spaces of clear sky, the terrestrial phenomena were grandly visible, and our whole attention was riveted upon them. Fortunately, a mile from here the observers at the Himalaya had a fine view of totality, stars became visible, together with the red prominences and corona. . . . Before totality commenced the colours in the sky and on the hills were magnificent beyond all description; the clear sky in N. assumed a deep indigo colour, while in W. the horizon was pitch-black (like night). In the E. the clear sky was very pale blue, with orange and red like sunrise, and the hills in S. were very red; on the shadow sweeping across, the deep blue in N. changed like magic to pale sunrise tints of orange and red, while the sunrise appearance in E. had changed to indigo. The colours increased in brilliancy near the horizon—overhead the sky was leaden. Some white houses at a little distance were brought nearer, and assumed a warm yellow tint; the darkness was great; thermometers could not be read. The countenances of men were of a livid pink. The Spaniards lay down, and their children screamed with fear; fowls hastened to roost, ducks clustered together, pigeons dashed against the sides of the houses, flowers closed (Hibiscus Africanus as early as 2h. 5m.); at 2h. 52m. cocks began to crow (ceasing at 2h. 57m., and recommencing at 3h. 5m.). As darkness came on, many butterflies which were seen about flew as if drunk, and at last disappeared; the air became very humid, so much so that the grass felt to one of the observers as if recently rained upon. . . . . From the summit of Pena Castilla, overlooking the Bay of Biscay, Mr. Heath noticed the magnificence of the colouring of the sky reflected in the sea, while the water near us was of a deep leaden hue, owing to clouds overhead.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The twenty-first annual report of the Registrar-General for the year 1858 has just been issued. From the report it appears that—1,417,277 names were inscribed on the national registers during the year; 312,140 persons married; the names of 656,481 children were recorded in the birth register; the deaths of 449,656 were registered during the same twelve months. The recorded natural increase of the population—that is, the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths—was 205,825. Thus the daily average numbers were—marriages, 428; persons married, 856; births, 1,796; deaths, 1,232; excess of births over deaths, 564. The number of persons who married was less by 6,054, and the number of births less by 7,590, than the persons that married, and the births, of the previous year. As it was seven years after the Census was taken, the population cannot be given with certainty for the

year 1858, but it may be estimated at 19,523,103. Consequently upon this number it follows that to 100,000 persons living 1,598 married, 3,357 children were born, and 2,303 persons died. The marriage-rate per cent. was 1·598, the birth-rate 3·357, and the death-rate 2·303. The mean rates of the twenty-one years were, marriage 1·632, birth 3·296, and death 2·236. The marriage-rate in the year was below the average; both the birth and death-rate exceeded the average. Upon an average of twenty-one years, 1 in 61 persons living married annually, the birth of 1 child was registered to 30 persons living, and 1 in 45 living died annually. The birth-rate is somewhat understated, as registration is not enforced by penalty, and a certain number of births escape registration. The decline of the marriage-rate indicates a somewhat depressed state of a part of the population.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON MILITARY ORGANISATION.

The above report, which has been awaited with so much interest, was issued on Saturday morning, occupying twenty-three foolscap pages. The committee are of opinion that the document or minute drawn up and signed by Lord Liverpool points out the best and most satisfactory form for regulating the authority of the Secretary of State, and for defining the extent of the departmental functions of the Commander-in-Chief. They consider that there is public advantage in the first appointments and promotions being conducted by an officer independent of political pressure. They think it would be well if the War-office and the Horse Guards could be brought under the same roof. They do not recommend that the existing practice should be altered with respect to the three instances in which alone the Queen's pleasure is now taken by the Commander-in-Chief. The last and great question remains to be considered—how is the army to be governed. We now quote the report:—

Earl Grey recommends a board, with a cabinet minister at its head, but not the Secretary of State. He seeks to restore the supreme power to the Secretary of State for War and Colonies. This board would be a new experiment. It undoes all that has been done. It throws aside all the advantages of growing experience and improved practice, which the last five years have not failed to afford. Instead of concentrating responsibility, it redistributes it. The machinery of boards is known to be cumbrous and uncertain in its operation. It only works well when the head of the board acts as if he alone were responsible. A board, therefore, would be a retrograde measure which your committee cannot recommend. A council is a board in a modified form, and the same objections apply, though in a less degree. Mr. Herbert has given a scheme for Reorganising the War Department. He proposes that there shall be one commander-in-chief, as at present, a parliamentary under-secretary, two permanent under-secretaries, one of whom shall be a military officer, and also an assistant under-secretary. A director of "matériel," an officer of artillery to superintend the manufacture of all warlike stores. An inspector-general of fortifications, an officer of engineers, as at present. A military officer to overlook the commissariat, the clothing, and all stores not called "warlike stores," to be called director of supplies. A director-general of the medical department, as at present; a storekeeper-general, as at present. A commissary-in-chief, as at present. An inspector of militia and volunteers, reporting to the Parliamentary under-secretary. An accountant-general, having charge of the finance. The scheme thus proposed would secure an infusion of new military blood into the War Department, which would give vigour to the system and confidence to the army. The Secretary of State would have around him professional advisers, whose opinions he might consult, either separately or collectively, according to his view of the exigencies of each case. On the whole, your committee are of opinion that this scheme proposed by Mr. Herbert has the merit of reducing change to the minimum, while it promises an increase of real efficiency. Mr. Herbert has also declared it to be his opinion, if one or more of these military heads of departments had seats in the House of Commons, the public advantage would be great. When the Secretary of State is a civilian, unaided and unsupported by military colleagues in the House of Commons, he is exposed to serious difficulties, and his administration of the army is inadequately defended. When he speaks on military subjects his authority is questioned; when he answers professional questions, it is known that he retails the opinions of others rather than that he is pronouncing his own. His position in the House of Commons would be far different if he had by his side a colleague, a soldier of distinction, at all times ready to sustain his answers, and to uphold his authority. With reference to any difference that might arise as to the relations between the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief, your committee cannot do better than refer to the memorable observation of the Duke of Wellington. He thus sums up his evidence before the commission of military inquiry in 1837:—"There can be no doubt that the officer at the head of the army, if he wants to incur any expense, would naturally go to the Secretary at War, and know from him whether he has any objection to incurring the expense proposed. He must know that if it be not approved by the civil authorities of the army, such expense would not be voted in Parliament, and will not be allowed. On the other hand, if the Secretary at War should think that any expense which was incurred ought to be discontinued, he would naturally inquire from the Commander-in-Chief whether he thought such expense might be discontinued without inconvenience to the service. That is the way in which business is generally transacted. There may be such a rule as that referred to; but I have never myself thought much of such rules; they must be departed from when the service renders a departure from them necessary. These can be but general rules, as landmarks by which the official arrangement of the service ought to be conducted. The best rule is the mutual good temper and forbearance of the parties."

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained her Majesty's Ministers and a distinguished company at the Mansion-house. The Egyptian Hall presented a brilliant spectacle on the occasion. Besides the leading members of the Cabinet, the list of guests included the foreign ministers resident at our Court, and many of the representatives of other States attending the International Statistical Congress. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were duly given and enthusiastically received. The Duke of Somerset responded for the "Navy," and Sir J. Burgoyne for the "Army."

Lord PALMERSTON in responding for "Her Majesty's Ministers," said,—

I trust that in addressing this assembly we may take some credit for having in the course of the present session been able to design and execute several measures which we hope will greatly contribute to the commercial prosperity of the country. (Cheers.) It has sometimes been the fashion to say that commerce enervates the mind of a nation; that it destroys the manly vigour to be found in nations not commercial. The history of the world is full of examples which demonstrate the fallacy of that opinion; and if any further proof to the contrary were wanting, that proof was supplied in the present year, when we saw 130,000 of the youth of this nation, most of them engaged in commercial pursuits, all of them employed in the civil avocations of life, submitting to privations and labours to which their previous habits had not accustomed them, and devoting all their energies with which nature has endowed them, to the defence of their native land. (Cheers.) I think that this is the noblest spectacle ever exhibited in any nation in the world. (Hear, hear.) Precedents are not wanting where nations, when danger imminently threatens, when the enemy is knocking at their gates, have risen like one man and prepared to shed their blood in defence of their common country. But this is not an instance of that kind. It is said that the lion of the forest snuffs danger from afar, and prepares for resistance; and so it has been with the youth of England. An instinctive feeling has possessed them that circumstances might arise which would show that the means of defence previously existing were perhaps not equal to the emergency, and with a spirit almost prophetic—though I trust the prophecy may not be accomplished in an evil sense—they have proved their manly energy by arraying themselves in the numbers I have already stated, which, if there were need, could be doubled, trebled, or even quadrupled. (Cheers.) It is an old saying that to preserve peace you should be prepared for war. Now, that is both true and untrue. It is untrue if it be meant that a nation assuming an aggressive attitude should create larger military and naval establishments than are necessary for its defence, and which, being evidently intended for encroachment on its neighbours, excite suspicion, distrust, and alarm. Instead of affording a security for peace, they are more likely to be a provocation to war. But far different is it when a nation acts as we are doing, and contents itself with possessing such an army and making such preparations as are necessary for simple defence, abjuring, not only by words, but by its conduct, all aggressive designs on others. I say that such preparations for a contest purely defensive constitute the best guarantee for peace. I trust we shall long continue to enjoy that security, and be in a situation to declare that peace we will have; because he who attacks us will rue the day when he made the attempt. (Loud cheers.) What I have now said I hope will be taken in its proper sense, and viewed as a compliment to that noble body of Volunteers, who, I maintain, may be regarded as most active and valuable members of the Peace Society. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Lord CHANCELLOR responded for the House of Lords.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in responding for the House of Commons, said it had been his fate to be charged with the conduct of the foreign affairs of this country, and he trusted that in no instance had he tarnished the honour or impaired the interests of Great Britain in the course he had pursued. (Hear, hear.) It was our duty in the first place, no doubt, to maintain that honour and promote those interests, but in doing so we were bound also to remember our duty to others, and to endeavour to bring about such an agreement and sympathy between different nations as would advance the great cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world. (Cheers)

The LORD MAYOR proposed "The Foreign Delegates to the International Statistical Congress," which was received with loud cheers. M. Mursere Legoyt, the delegate from France, responded. After a few complimentary toasts, the company separated.

THE CROPS AND HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The late fine weather has been most favourable in every respect for the growing crops of corn and for the haymaking. In Worcestershire and Gloucestershire the greatest activity has been displayed during the last three weeks in getting in the hay. The swathe is unusually heavy, and a large breadth of hay has been secured in the best possible condition, while the showers which have fallen in the last week will encourage the growth of the after-math, although it may damage the quality of the late hay. The wheat has had a very favourable time for blossoming, and is looking wonderfully healthy considering the heavy rains, which at one time it was feared would be most damaging. In Herefordshire the wheat crop is very thin, and must be far below the average, but in Worcestershire and Gloucestershire it is better. The wheat harvest will be a month later than last year, and cannot commence under three weeks. The winter beans are everywhere bad, and were so perished with the severe frosts, that in many places they were ploughed up again, while those that are left are very thin. The spring beans have too much straw, but, nevertheless are well covered. Peas are bad, the wet having destroyed the bloom and caused them to ripen prematurely and before the pods were filled. Barley has encountered much vicissitude of weather, but in many places promises a good crop. Potatoes as yet are showing few signs of blight. Hops are very unpromising, but there will be an enormous crop of apples and pears, as well as other fruit, especially plums.

A letter from Dublin, dated Saturday, says:—"In Dublin it has been rainy, without the least intermission, for the last eighteen hours, and, as the wind is in a bad point, it is to be feared that no immediate improvement is at hand; and, in addition, there is a chilliness in the air which must greatly retard the ripening of corn, and, in deed, of all other crops. In the southern counties matters—at least, in the early part of the week just closed—were much better than in other parts of the kingdom. In Cork, Tipperary, and Limerick (all corn-growing districts) the prospect was cheering, and from other quarters there were no complaints of unusual backwardness. The alarm about the potato failure is fast dying out."

The latest accounts received by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as to the appearance of the growing crops in France, favour the hope of a good average year. There is one remarkable fact to be observed, which is, that every crop is good of its kind—corn, hay, the vines, and all descriptions of fruit. The accounts from the seaports on the Baltic are not favourable. The reports from Italy generally are good, with the exception of those from Naples. The accounts from Spain are favourable, except those from Catalonia.

DEFECTS OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

The *Guardian* Paris correspondent reports a speech made by the Vicomte de Kervéguen in the Corps Législatif which shows that the French navy is not quite in the condition which some alarmists on our side of the Channel would represent.

He asserted that all the French ships of the line were too low in the water, and could not fight their lower tier of guns, even in a slight breeze. The American and English navies had now adopted an infinitely superior mode of construction. The Bretagne, so superb a ship to look at, had one tier almost under water—it was so, in fact, when first launched, until artificially raised: and even now the lower ports were almost always obliged to be kept shut. The vessel had cost 240,000*l*., and had an engine of 1,200 horse power. But she burnt 120 tons of coal per day, and had only stowage for 400, which rendered her steam power next to useless. Five or six other ships of the line, which he named, were fitted with engines of such unequal powers that it was impossible they could ever combine their movements with any effect. An engine of 500-horse power could never keep pace with one of 1,200. Six first-rate frigrtes had been constructed, which the speaker also named. The machines were too heavy, the vessels sank too deep, were slow when they steamed, and incapable of sailing. Each had cost 120,000*l*. The Souveraine was especially bad. When tried at Cherbourg for Admiral Larrieu, who was going to the South Seas, it was found she could only sail, and the admiral was obliged to take the Duguay-Trouin, ship of the line, instead. The Souveraine was declared unfit for navigation. The Impératrice Eugénie was obliged to have her screw changed, and when a commission was sent to try her the concussion was found to be so great that in three days she would be shaken to pieces. The old screw was then replaced with no better result. "All this was deplorable." The duty of constructing vessels was given to engineers who had never been to sea. Ten frigates are all begun at once on the same model, and if one proves a failure all the rest are so. The *frégates blindés* M. de Kervéguen also pronounced to be "failures." They were made to carry 570 men, thirty-six guns, four months' water, and fifteen days' coal; but they would only carry twelve guns and four days' coal; and a Naval Commission had decided that they should only take 100 charges per gun instead of 400, so that after a combat of three hours' duration they would be short of ammunition. The gunboats were equally bad and unsafe.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A meeting of gentlemen, called by circular, was held on Saturday, at two o'clock, in Fendall's Hotel, Palace-yard, Westminster, to hear a deputation from Canada in behalf of the fugitive slaves in that province. Sir John Arnott, M.P. for Kinsale, and late Mayor of the city of Cork, was called to the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, Professor of the Presbyterian College, London.

The Rev. Dr. BURNS, of Toronto, addressed the meeting at considerable length, stating some of the causes that now operate to drive the fugitive from the United States. The venerable doctor then gave a brief account of Mr. King's efforts and sacrifices in the cause of freedom, that gentleman having manumitted his own slaves, and carried them from the United States to Canada, a distance of 1,500 miles, provided them with homes, and given them an education. He was, moreover, the prime mover and founder of the Elgin settlement, which provided homes and schools for the benefit of fugitives from bondage in the United States, making them self-supporting in temporal matters, and to a certain extent in the education of their children. He concluded his remarks with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the schools at Buxton.

The Rev. WM. KING next addressed the meeting, and gave a brief history of the Elgin Settlement from its origin till the present time. He explained that the Elgin Association was a society of benevolent gentlemen of all denominations, who raised 18,000 dollars, and secured eighteen square miles of land in the township of Raleigh, Canada West. On these lands homes were provided for coloured settlers, where they support themselves by their own

industry. To improve their moral condition schools have been established, in which the children receive a good education. These schools are now supported by voluntary contributions, and will require the assistance of friends for some time to come. The object of the appeal now is to erect new buildings, place the schools on an efficient and permanent basis, and establish a manual labour school.

HENRY CHRISTY, Esq., moved the following resolution:—

This meeting having heard the statements of the deputation from Canada, regarding the Elgin Settlement and Buxton Institution, do most cordially approve of the benevolent efforts for improving the social and moral condition of the coloured refugees in Canada, and rejoice in the success with which, for a series of years, it has pleased Almighty God to bless their efforts; and recommend the gentlemen of the deputation to liberal countenance in prosecuting an object which cannot fail to interest deeply the philanthropic and Christian public.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. LORIMER, and carried unanimously.

The appointment of a committee to assist the deputation in carrying out their objects in London was moved by PETER CARSTAIRS, Esq., seconded by the Rev. WM. SUTHERLAND, from Gibraltar, and carried.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE NATIVE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following is an extract from a private letter of a gentleman at Nelson, New Zealand, dated Nelson, April 13, 1860:—

The war must now be regarded as general. It possibly may break out anywhere where the native population is strong enough. Some, doubtless, will remain faithful, but very few can be trusted to bear arms in Victoria. It is the last struggle of a very noble race of men to establish a national unity and independence within the lines of property which still remains to them, leaving the British and the British sovereignty untouched within the lines of territory which has been sold to the Pakekas (Europeans). Such is the view of the leader of the Warkato tribe, as expounded to me by those of longer standing in the colony. No doubt that other views and inferior motives may actuate other tribes, and, grievous to say, there are vagabond English always stirring up disaffection amongst the Maoris, misconstruing English proceedings, and cherishing mistrust of all our assurances of peace and concord. The enrolment of rifle corps on the alarm of French invasion has been represented to our brown brethren as a sham, covering the real intent of arming for an attack on them. The undisguised lust for land in the North Island prepares them continually with evil surmisings as to the means which may be taken to obtain it. There is also no doubt that the introduction of representative government has been a great weakening of their respect for the Queen's authority. They hear of the farmer and storekeeper of their own neighbourhood going to Auckland to make laws and control the Governor himself, and they cannot understand where the supreme authority lies, or to whom they can look as representing it. They cannot recognise any other idea of power than personal embodiment in a chief. Viewing all these disturbing causes, it is not likely that, even if the Taranaki land question had not arisen, the country would have remained quiet very long. The struggle must have come, and, whenever it might come, it must bring a hateful train of miseries with it; but, as far as I know the Maori race, if a decisive blow can be struck now, they will live far more contentedly under British power. They have great respect for prowess and boldness, and if they once find out that they are fairly overpowered by an opponent worthy their respect, they will, I hope, submit with a good grace. If only they can reconcile submission with their chivalry, their good sense will supply them with ample reason for offering it. They are conscious of their inability to unite in self-government. Old tribal jealousies are still rife. The miseries of their former state are still in the remembrance of half the natives. Wretched remnants of once dominant tribes can date their escape from annihilation from the arrival of the Pakeka, and acknowledge that the wreck of their property is now more valuable than their whole ancient inheritance, by reason of the arts of peace which they have been taught, and the security of tenure which British law has conferred. The spiritual blessings, too, which have come to them solely through the white man, and would quickly perish by his withdrawal, are not lightly valued—either for their own sakes, or by the tangible fruits which they have yielded. I am, therefore, not unhopeful that this outbreak may be the prelude to a happier state of things. But you must not suppose my brief experience, confined as it is chiefly to this island, warrants my pronouncing very safely on any part of the Maori question. You may very likely get other views from Auckland and Wellington. Our condition here is (thank God!) one of singular safety. Unless a deploy be attempted from the North Island we have nothing to fear. The Maoris of this province nowhere muster 100, and are in almost every settlement outnumbered by their English neighbours. They have property they must stay at home to preserve. Many of them are far too right-minded ever to attempt any violence. A rising is quite hopeless. Our function is therefore to be a haven of refuge from the seat of war. At present we have 400 sojourning with us from Taranaki, and more expected. It will be thankworthy if this is the only fruit arising to us out of this unhappy outbreak.

Before posting the letter, May 5, the writer adds—"No decided news from Taranaki. More troops come from Sydney."

The *New Zealander* of April 28th says:—"A conference between the governor and the friendly native chiefs was to be held on the 2nd of July, with the object of devising some means for placing the relations of the two races on such a basis as to avoid for the future the state of things then existing. The information which had arrived at Auckland from Taranaki showed that the native insurrection was far from being subdued, the dense forests in that province enabling William King and his adherents to construct with comparative ease fastnesses and strongholds which required a large expenditure of ammunition before they could be breached and stormed. Four or five outsettlers had been cruelly murdered by the natives, and ruinous losses would be entailed upon most of the rural settlers at Taranaki; but it was hoped, from the large force which had been collected, and from the energetic proceedings of the governor, that not only would the rebellion be prevented from spreading, but that it would soon be effectually suppressed.

THE SLAVE TRADE AND COOLIE EMIGRATION.

A voluminous correspondence has been issued respecting emigration from Canton, which has been laid before Parliament. The correspondence concludes with the following despatch from Lord John Russell to Earl Cowley, dated July 11, 1860, in which, with a view to the final extinction of the slave trade, his lordship proposes:—

1. A systematic plan of cruising on the coast of Cuba by vessels of Great Britain, Spain, and the United States.
2. Laws of registration and inspection in the island of Cuba, by which the employment of slaves imported contrary to law might be detected by Spanish authorities; and
3. A plan of emigration from China, regulated by the agents of European nations, in conjunction with the Chinese authorities.

During the year 1859 44,397 Indians were introduced into the Mauritius—viz., 23,180 from Calcutta, 15,975 from Madras, and 5,242 from Bombay; 31,643 were men and 12,754 women, the proportion of women was therefore 40·31 per cent. The deaths at sea were at the rate of 1·73 per cent. on the whole immigration; the mortality from Calcutta was 2·66 per cent., from Madras 0·60, and from Bombay 0·99. The number of Indians who returned to India during the year 1859 was 5,118, of whom 4,147 were men and 971 women, the return passages bearing the proportion of about 13 per cent. to the immigration, and the women returning to their country being about 23 per cent. on the number of the men. In the Mauritius Madras labourers are preferred by the planters to those from Calcutta; the Bombay immigrants are described as inferior in capability for mere agricultural labour, but superior in skill and intelligence. The number of immigrants introduced into the West Indies in the past year amounted to 9,496; of whom 3,767 reached Trinidad, 4,746 British Guiana, 555 St. Lucia, 299 Grenada, 103 St. Kitt's, and 26 Antigua. In 1859 two ships arrived at Martinique from the French possessions in India with 971 coolies; 18 deaths occurred on the voyage, being at the rate of 1·8 per cent. on the number embarked. Three ships arrived at the same destination from the coast of Africa with 1,408 souls; the mortality in one of these ships amounted to 80 deaths, or 12·4 per cent. for the number embarked. One ship also arrived from Shanghai with 331 Chinese, having lost 24 on the voyage.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Amongst the visitors at Osborne during the last week have been the Duchess of Kent, the Prince and Princess Leiningen, and Prince William of Baden. The latter left on Saturday. Earl Granville has also been on a visit to her Majesty.

Lord Clyde has received her Majesty's commands to pass a few days at Osborne, on a visit to the Queen and Prince Consort.

It is expected that her Majesty will leave Osborne on the 4th of August, to commence the usual journey northward, and is expected to make a stay of two or three days in Edinburgh, on her way to Balmoral.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the first Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

On Saturday night Lady Palmerston had an assembly at the noble Premier's mansion in Piccadilly. Her ladyship's "reception," which may be considered the last of those hospitable gatherings this season, was fully and fashionably attended. The assembly was preceded by a banquet, at which the noble viscount and viscountess entertained a distinguished circle.

On Lord Clyde's arrival at Dover on Wednesday, he was presented by the corporation with an address. His lordship, who was accompanied by Major Alison and Colonel Stirling, his aides-de-camp, left by the 3.45 train for London, amid many demonstrations of joy at his safe return to the shores of England.

A deputation from the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society had an interview with Lord John Russell, on Wednesday, at the Foreign-office, on the subject of the slave trade to Cuba. The deputation consisted of Lord Brougham, Mr. Commissioner M. D. Hill, T. Binns, R. Alsop, the Rev. R. Gresswell, Mr. Consul Hanson, L. A. Chamerovzow, Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., and Josiah Forster.

Mr. Brownlow North is now in Edinburgh, but is forbidden by his medical advisers to preach for some time.

Mr. Hawkins has tendered his resignation as Keeper of the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum. Great changes (says the *Athenæum*) are likely to take place in the administration of the various branches of our antiquarian collections.

It may seem too early to speculate upon the prorogation of Parliament, but we believe our guess about the third week in August will prove to be correct.—*Observer.*

Dr. James R. Ballantyne, of the College of Benares, the eminent Sanscrit scholar, and candidate for the Boden Professorship at Oxford, has received the appointment of librarian at the East India House, vacant through the death of Professor H. H. Wilson.

The *Tablet* of Saturday says that Cardinal Wiseman's health is making steady progress towards recovery.

Law, Police, and Assize.

THE ILMINSTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The case of Baker *v.* Lee came before the House of Lords on Thursday on appeal. The lords present were the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Cranworth, Wensleydale, and Chelmsford. Their lordships being divided in their opinions delivered their judgments at length *seriatim*. The case, which is one of considerable importance, has been frequently reported, the question being the admissibility of Dissenters as trustees on the foundation of a school for the education of children according to the rule of the Church of England. The original founder, 150 years ago, by deed founded a school at Ilminster, for the purpose of the education of the inhabitants in the religion of the Church of England, and appointed twenty trustees and their successors, to carry out the intentions of the founder, they being also members of the Church of England, they having power to appoint a schoolmaster who possessed the same principles, and remove him when necessary; the surplus funds of the estate given for the benefit of the school, after providing for the salary of the schoolmaster, his residence, and the ordinary expenses of the school, should be appropriated to the use of repairing the highways of the town of Ilminster. As time progressed two-thirds of the inhabitants became Dissenters, and from time to time Dissenters were elected trustees. On the last occasion three gentlemen—Dissenters—were appointed, the majority of the trustees being members of the Church of England; the result was that the latter contested the right of such election and filed their bill in Chancery for their removal. The Master of the Rolls, before whom the case was heard, was of opinion and so decreed that the inhabitants having an interest in the surplus funds of the charity, had a right to elect trustees to prevent those who were members of the Church of England expending funds in which Dissenters were equally interested. Against that decision an appeal was made to the Lords Justices Knight, Bruce, and Turner, who reversed the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, and removed the three trustees, who were Dissenters, their lordships ruling that the foundation of the school was purely for the education of children on the principles of the Church of England, and that by the deed the trustees must be members of that Church. Lord Campbell (the Lord Chancellor) and Lord Cranworth agreed with the decision of the Master of the Rolls, that Dissenters might be appointed trustees, they having an interest in the surplus. Lords Wensleydale and Chelmsford were of a contrary opinion, and held that the decision of the Lords Justices was right in reversing the decision of the Master of the Rolls; the foundation was strictly by the deed confined to trustees who should be members of the Church of England. The Lord Chancellor said as their lordships were equally divided in their opinion the appeal must be dismissed, and the judgment of the Lords Justices affirmed, but without costs.

THE DEFALCATIONS OF THE UNION BANK.—A suit has been instituted by a Mr. Fawcett, in behalf of himself and other shareholders in the Union Bank, to make the directors responsible for the defalcations (exceeding 250,000*l.*) of Pullinger, the chief cashier, for which he has been transported. The case has not yet been set down for hearing; but as dividends amounting to 36,000*l.* were due on Friday, the 20th inst., and the directors proposed to pay them out of the capital, which exceeds 720,000*l.*, a motion was now made, on behalf of the plaintiff, to restrain the directors from paying the dividends. After hearing counsel, the Court thought that the application, so far as it sought to restrain the payment of the dividend declared, should be refused. The rest of the motion, including of course the costs, was to stand over until the hearing of the cause.

THE WAKEFIELD BRIBERY PROSECUTIONS.—The trials arising out of the report of the Wakefield Bribery Commission commenced on Thursday at York. That of Mr. Leatham came first. The Solicitor-General (Sir William Atherton), Mr. Monk, Q.C., Mr. Overend, Q.C., and Mr. Cleasby, were for the Crown; Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. Mellish, and Mr. Quain, were for the defendant. After the address of the Solicitor-General, a number of witnesses were examined. At the close of the evidence Mr. James (for the defence) contended that the money advanced by the defendant was advanced by him only for the legitimate purposes of the election, and contended that there was no evidence that Mr. Leatham was aware of the manner in which Mr. Gilbert (election agent) had applied the money he had. Baron Martin then proceeded to sum up. This was a criminal charge, and the jury ought to be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that these charges were made out, and not find their verdict on mere surmise or suspicion. If defendant paid this money in order to be applied in payment for votes, they ought to find him guilty. The facts lay in a very narrow compass. His lordship then went through the evidence. He would ask them to consult their own common sense whether, when Mr. Gilbert was intrusted with all this money, and told he would be left to deal with it according to his own discretion, he was not authorised to deal with it as he had done. If they thought so they must find him guilty. If they were not satisfied of this they must acquit him. The jury retired, and in about an hour returned with a verdict of Guilty. On Friday the Solicitor-General applied to the Judge at the opening of the Court for the trials against the two Messrs. Charlesworth, and Crowther and Jubb, to be postponed on the ground that Joseph Brear, a material witness for the prosecution, was unable to attend the Court on account of illness. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the leading counsel for the defendants, did not dispute the materiality of

the facts to be proved by the witness, but urged that the proper course was to withdraw the records. His lordship concurred, and the Solicitor-General took the course suggested. The effect will simply be that the trials will be postponed until the next Assizes. In the case against Edward Hinchcliffe (a Liberal), the defendant withdrew his plea of Not Guilty, and a plea of Guilty was entered. In the two remaining cases against Wm. Marsland and Godfrey Noble (both Liberal agents), the facts having been proved, a vernict of Guilty was returned. The sentences in these cases were also deferred, and will probably stand over until the appeal in Mr. Leatham's case has been decided.

A GIRL OF SIXTEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.—At Leicester, Hannah Holmes was accused of the wilful murder of Samuel Wells, her master, a farmer at Seagrave. She was proved to have bought a quarter of a pound of arsenic, and having prepared some gruel for Mr. Wells, he was shortly afterwards seized with symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. Letters from her were produced, admitting the possession of the arsenic. The defence was that she did not contemplate murder, but simply annoyance or slight injury. The jury found her guilty of wilful murder, and she received the capital sentence.

MURDER OF A CHILD AT OUNDLE. — Henry Cowley, a railway policeman, was tried at Northampton for the murder of a newly-born illegitimate child at Oundle on the 17th of March. His housekeeper was the mother, and he refused to allow her the assistance of a neighbour in her hour of trouble; he even threatened to blow her brains out with a pistol. The child being born, it was laid on the floor. About eight in the evening, Mr. Webster, a surgeon, observed the child healthy and well. The prisoner left the mother alone, without food, light, or companion, until twelve on the following day; then his son William brought her some gruel from the Union. About three in the afternoon the prisoner called and fondled the child, but handled it very much about the throat. The mother expostulated, but was told that it would be a good thing if she and the child were to die. Afterwards the prisoner refused to allow the surgeon to be sent for, and the child grew worse; two drops of blood appeared in the nose, and a gurgle in the throat told all was over. The mother cried, "My child is dead!" The prisoner said, "Not it; it would be a good job." The jury found the prisoner guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, on the ground that "the act was not done with malice aforethought." Mr. Justice Wightman told them that if they thought so they ought to find a verdict of not guilty. Retiring again by his lordship's direction, to consider whether, the prisoner being drunk, his wilful negligence might not have caused the death, they returned with a verdict of guilty of murder. Sentence of death was passed.

SHOOTING A WIFE.—Jesse Harding was indicted for shooting at his wife with intent to murder. Her account was that he followed her upstairs to her bedroom with a gun in his hand, which he had brought home a few days previously; that he deliberately levelled the gun at her, pulled the trigger, and the whole of the charge struck her, she being in a stooping position at the time. The shot, without injuring any vital part, passed through the skin of the abdomen and lodged in the back part of the thigh. He afterwards struck her on the head with the butt of the gun till she became senseless. He then undressed her and laid her on the bed. To some neighbours, who came in almost immediately after this had happened, the prisoner said—"I have promised several times to kill her and I've killed her, but I allowed her an hour to repent. I shot her with a gun, and I shall be hanged for her to-morrow." He also on another occasion said he had borrowed the gun on purpose to kill her, as she would not keep at home. For several weeks her life had been in great danger. The prisoner urged the plea of drunkenness. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, penal servitude for life.

THE PARTY RIOT IN IRELAND. — A despatch from Belfast, dated Friday, says that the magisterial inquiry concluded that day at Lurgan. Nine of the prisoners charged were committed for trial and refused bail; nine were committed for trial and admitted to bail, themselves in 20*l.*, and two sureties in 10*l.* each; and nine were ordered to give security for their appearance at the assizes.

RECKLESS TRADING.—Mr. Commissioner Holroyd has suspended the bankruptcy certificates of Bishop and Farbridge, late East India merchants, of Cornhill, for three years, and has refused protection for six months; the ground of suspension is, "a short and heedless course of trading," which in three cases the commissioner stated was reckless, and in another, "tainted with fraud."

FALSIFYING RAILWAY SIGNALS.—James Botwell was convicted on Tuesday week at Chelmsford, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, for altering a signal upon the Eastern Counties Railway.

THE MURDER OF A WIFE AND SIX CHILDREN AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—At Winchester assizes on Tuesday week, W. H. Whitworth was indicted for the wilful murder of Martha, his wife, and his six children, at the Isle of Wight. It having been stated that the prisoner was insane, and not in a fit state to plead, the jury were sworn to determine whether the prisoner was in a fit state to plead, and decided in the negative. He was then directed by the judge (Mr. Justice Keating) to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

THE EASTBOURNE MANSLAUGHTER CASE.—The trial of the schoolmaster, Hopley, for the manslaughter of one of his pupils, a boy named Cancellor, took place at Lewes on Monday. The evidence for the prosecution was of a most revolting character, and revealed, on the part of Hopley, a system of cold-blooded brutality which has rarely been surpassed in the annals of crime. We copy from the *Times* a paragraph containing the gist of the case. Young Cancellor was the son of the late Mr. Cancellor, formerly one of the Masters of the Court of Common Pleas, who had died since this unfortunate transaction, and the godson of the late leader of the home circuit, Mr. Baron Channell:—

His father sought out for him a school of reputation, and a master who had the credit of being a man of high attainments and a successful teacher of youth. Mr. Hopley was to receive 180*l.* a-year with his pupil, and there was every incentive, therefore, to the tutor to endeavour to do his best by the boy. Unfortunately, he did not understand the lad who had come under his control. Young Cancellor was labouring under disease. He had water on the brain. He was stolid and stupid, and he could not learn. He was silent when asked to repeat a sum in arithmetic which he had just been taught, and he did not know—or, as his schoolmaster thought, affected not to know—the difference between a sixpence and a shilling. This was a case for medical custody and gentle treatment. Mr. Hopley took a pedagogue's view of it, and thought it was a case of obduracy, to be broken down by force. He flogged the boy, and, as it did him no good, he told the father that the punishment must be increased until the authority of the schoolmaster was established. Up to this point there is not much to be said. The fate of the poor brain-hampered, heavy, mindless boy, urged and flogged to work operations in his confused and formless intellect, must have been very wretched; but Hopley probably believed that all boys are alike, some brighter and some duller than others, but that all could take in the ordinary quantum of knowledge with more or less trouble if they pleased. At first he seems to have thought it his duty to conquer the boy's obstinacy; but, as the contest went on, there appears too much reason to believe that it became a question of temper with the schoolmaster, and that violence and cruelty were the effect of vindictiveness and irritation. One morning young Cancellor was found dead in his bed. The body was carefully covered over. It had white kid gloves upon its hands, and long stockings drawn far up over the thighs; nothing was visible but the face. Hopley suggested that the boy had died of disease of the heart, and wished a certificate from the surgeon and immediate burial. At one moment it appeared likely that the whole affair would be hushed up. But mysterious stories of midnight shrieks and bloodstained instruments of punishment began to be whispered about. The servants had seen blood upon the linen in Mrs. Hopley's room, and had heard sounds which convinced them that the miserable wife had spent the night in the frightful task of preparing the body to pass a superficial investigation, and in getting rid of the traces of violence which would testify against her husband. Then came the real investigation. The gloves and the stockings were stripped off, and the legs and the arms of the corpse were found to be coated with extravasated blood, "the cellular membranes under the skin of the thighs were reduced to a perfect jelly; in fact, all torn to pieces and lacerated by the blows that had been inflicted." There were two holes in the right leg about the size of a sixpence and an inch deep, which appeared to have been made by jobbing a thick stick into the flesh. The appearance was that of a human creature who had been mangled by an infuriated and merciless assailant. All these appearances coincided but too faithfully with what was now learnt of the conduct of the schoolmaster. A servant girl who slept next to the pupil-room heard the boy crying and screaming under the blows, and her master talking and beating. She listened at ten o'clock, when the torture was going on, and she awoke at twelve, and it was still proceeding. Then the cries suddenly ceased, and nothing after was heard during that unquiet night but the stealthy movements of the wife, who was, with womanly devotion, doing her fearful task of hiding the traces of the tragedy.

Not all the eloquence of Serjeant Ballantine could save Hopley from the fate which he had justly merited. The jury found him guilty, and Chief Justice Cockburn sentenced him to four years' penal servitude.

Miscellaneous News.

DONEGAL ELECTION.—Lord Hamilton was returned without opposition for Donegal on Tuesday. He declared for a Conservative Government.

MR. LEVER AND THE ELECTORS OF GALWAY.—Mr. Lever's Parliamentary honours are likely to be of short duration. A correspondent of the Dublin *Evening Post*, writing from Galway yesterday, says:—"I have just heard that a meeting of the electors of this town will be held immediately for the purpose of calling on Mr. Lever to place his resignation in the hands of the constituency."

THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE SELECTION OF NEW SITES FOR LAW COURTS, adopts the Attorney-General's suggestion, for appropriating the space between Carey-street and the Strand. If the fourteen courts are built contiguously, a vast economy of time will be the result; one large firm employing seventy clerks, estimate that they would be able to perform all their work with half the number. The scheme is supported by the Lord Chancellor and all the Judges.

THE MORALS OF WALES.—At the recent Carmarthenshire assizes Baron Bramwell, in addressing the grand jury, said, "I have really no materials whatever for making a charge to you. I may say of this county what has been said of a country, 'Happy is that country which has no history;' and I may now say, happy is that county which has no materials for a charge to its grand jury. The clerk of assize tells me that it is an unprecedented state of things—that it has never been before known that the county of Carmarthen has not had a single prisoner, nor a single cause for trial at the assizes. In Cardiganshire there were two prisoners committed for two offences, and they were strangers to that county and to South Wales; in Pembrokeshire there were two prisoners, and one of them was acquitted, and the other convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. It is a very remarkable circumstance that the three western counties of South Wales, comprising an extensive district, with a large population, varying in their habits and pursuits as they must necessarily do—for they present mining, agricultural, and trading interests—have furnished only one criminal out of the entire population, and that is a woman who was convicted at Haverfordwest for attempting to conceal the birth of her child, the other prisoners being strangers.

PROPOSED CIRCULAR RAILWAY ROUND LONDON.—A "Staff-officer" writes to the *Times*, proposing a circular railway for the metropolis, forming a complete cordon round it, at an average distance of fifteen miles from its centre, and he gives two reasons in support of his proposition. 1. "Such a railway, with its electric telegraph, would permit an overwhelming number of men and guns being concentrated at any given point in an incredibly short space of time." 2. "During peace such a railway would be available for purposes of traffic." Moreover, by uniting the suburban districts, our overcrowded streets would be relieved of much of their carriage traffic.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR MORTON PETO, BART., M.P.—On Wednesday last a china dessert service, together with an elaborately-worked plateau, epergne, candelabrum, and other plate, was presented to Sir Morton Peto, at the Royal Hotel, Lowestoft. About 150 gentlemen assembled at dinner, under the presidency of the Earl of Stradbroke, Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk, who stated, in the course of his speech, that the testimonial was the result of a subscription made by about 300 gentlemen of the district, who were anxious thus to mark their appreciation of the hon. baronet, especially in connexion with his successful efforts in establishing a complete railway system in the county. The cost of the articles presented was about 2,000*l.*

AN "ASTROLOGER" DETECTED.—A man who has lately set up as an astrologer in Gloucester, was waited on a short time since by a policeman in plain clothes. Ignorant of the trap, the astrologer drew the policeman's horoscope. For the small sum of 5*s.* the stars were announced to declare that the inquirer would meet with a railway accident and go abroad in 1863, where a foreign lady would fall in love with him, and offer him poison to drink, which he was not to have; he was to return to England in 1886, when he would speculate in houses. Many other predictions were made, but as soon as the *séance* was concluded, the policeman announced his real character, and carried off the astrologer to the station-house.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATE AT THE STATISTICAL CONGRESS.—Dr. Longstreet, the American delegate, has printed a long appeal to the English public, giving his reasons for leaving the Congress after Lord Brougham's public notice of the coloured gentleman from Canada. Dr. Longstreet says, in the course of his communication, "Slavery is either a blessing or a curse. If a blessing, why disturb us in the enjoyment of it? You Englishmen ought to plume yourselves upon it, for it is your benefactor. If a curse, you should not embitter it. *We regard it a blessing;* why disenchant us of the illusion? You say, 'It is a great sin.' I doubt it, as I find it, and shall ever doubt while Paul's Epistle to Philemon is universally acknowledged an inspired epistle."

DEPARTURE OF THE FOX SURVEYING SHIP.—The gallant little vessel the Fox was visited by the Queen and Prince Consort on Thursday, at Southampton. The Royal visitors minutely examined the vessel and her instruments for soundings. Complimenting Dr. Rae on his great services, her Majesty remarked to him, jocularly, that "Arctic voyaging could not be such very bad service after all, as he was looking remarkably well." Mr. J. B. Crosskey was also introduced as the originator and paymaster of the expedition, and her Majesty held long conversations with Captain Young and Colonel Shaffner, who fully explained their views as to the intentions and probable results of the expedition. The Fox, under the command of Captain Allen Young, sailed from Cowes Roads on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, on her surveying voyage to Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador.

THE PROPOSED NEW RIDE THROUGH KENSINGTON GARDENS.—A deputation had an interview with Mr. Cowper, at the Board of Works, on Thursday, to enforce the views of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood against the new road through Kensington-gardens. Mr. Cowper did think the objections as to the danger from equestrians, the disturbance of the quiet of the gardens, or the injury to the beauty of the gardens, were sustained. But he confessed he was surprised at the number of memorialists, having believed that people were in favour of the road: he admitted also that he had not been asked to provide further accommodation. These two facts put together seem to point to the restoration of the old quiet of the Court suburb. At the meeting of the Marylebone Representative Council on Saturday, a committee was appointed for the purpose of co-operating with the parishes desirous of preserving the use of the gardens for pedestians only.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.—It appears by the report of the Emigration Commissioners, published on Wednesday, that in the 45 years from 1815 to 1849 inclusive, 4,917,596 left the United Kingdom. The largest emigration in any year was in 1852, when it reached 368,764. After 1854 the emigration declined as rapidly as it had grown, amounting in that and the three subsequent

years to 680,208 souls, or on an average 170,052 a-year; in 1858 it amounted to 113,972, and in 1859 to 120,432. The commissioners state that the cause of the sudden decrease is to be found in the increased demand for young men in the army and navy, and the departments connected with them—arising, first, from the Russian war, and afterwards from the Indian revolt. The great majority of the emigration was from Ireland, and the commissioners state that ten millions sterling have been sent from emigrants in America to Ireland to enable their relatives and friends to join them in the new world.

REPRESENTATION OF STAFFORD.—In the expected retirement of Mr. Wise from the representation of this borough, three candidates have offered themselves—Lord Sandon, Mr. Alderman Sidney, and a Mr. W. Chadwick, of Arksey, near Doncaster. The latter says in his address —

I offer myself as a candidate for your votes and support on this occasion, pledged to support Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, or any other honest member of the House of Commons on their dividing that House on this all-absorbing and momentous question, "Are the House of Lords or the people of England to have the command of the money supplies from this time forward and for ever?" This is the question which I, if elected your representative, will divide the House of Commons upon—even to stopping the supplies once and again; creating 150 new peers, or more, if necessary, till lords shall become as common and cheap in England as the blackberries on the hedges; or even, as a last extremity, I will vote for and I will support, with all my powers as a member of the House of Commons, the total abolition of the House of Lords itself, as an obsolete, old, obstructive ruin, no longer useful as an ornament, and one to be removed as soon as possible to prevent accidents by its falling upon the children.

EMANCIPATING AMERICAN SLAVES.—On the 21st of May, 1855, a North Carolina planter arrived at this port, in a steamboat, having with him seven slaves—a woman and six children. This man, whose name was Elijah Willis, had treated the negro woman as his wife, and he acknowledged all the children as his own. His object in coming to this State was to emancipate these slaves. Previously he made a will, leaving his property, valued at about 60,000 dollars, to the woman and her children. Immediately on stepping upon the wharf at this place he fell dead. The will was soon thereafter discovered, and Mr. Joliffe, of this city, proceeded to North Carolina to secure the property for the woman and her children. His presence there caused much excitement. The heirs of Willis at once commenced proceedings to have the will set aside, and they were successful, in the Lower Court. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, and on the 21st of May that tribunal reversed the decision of the Lower Court, thus sustaining the will, and securing the property to the legatees. The decree is signed by two of the Chancellors, one Chancellor (Wadsworth) dissenting. The woman, we believe, is now residing at New Richmond, Ohio.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—On Thursday evening the annual meeting of old scholars took place, at the above institution, when 38*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* was distributed in rewards to the apprentices, &c., for good conduct in their several situations during the past twelve months; about eighty were present. After they had partaken of tea, and the young friends had inspected the additional works in progress for the enlargement of the school, John Howard Williams, Esq., took the chair. The Rev. John Nunn offered prayer, and after a few introductory remarks by the chairman, the rewards were distributed. The secretary of the Old Scholars' Association then read the report, showing how the funds subscribed by them had been disposed of by relieving the distress of their fellows, and by adding 63*l.* to the funds of the school in 1859, and during the present year 10*l.* 10*s.* additional, making, as their joint contributions, in less than three years, the sum of 136*l.* 10*s.* Joseph Stanley, Esq., of the Stock Exchange, Charles Tyler, Esq., of Holloway, and others, effectively addressed the meeting, which was graced by many ladies and gentlemen, besides the members of the committee. Several of the former pupils having also spoken in furtherance of the objects of the meeting, in which they all expressed their regret that the young women who had passed through the school were not of the party, the chairman concluded by an admirable address full of good counsel and encouragement to aspire after success by untiring energy and faithfulness in every duty of life. Nothing could be better than some of the characters of the lads sent by their masters. "I trust him with everything;" "one of the most upright lads I have ever met with;" "always truthful, industrious, and obliging, and in the situation of cashier strictly correct;" "I never had once to censure him in two years and a half." These are specimens of many sent to the committee, and upon which rewards are given. It is pleasant to find a charity, which has produced hundreds of well-to-do young men and women, enlarging their borders, and preparing to receive great additions to the number annually, as will be done when the building is finished. The meeting concluded about half-past eight o'clock, all pleased and edified by the visit.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—The assizes now nearly over throughout Ireland are remarkable for the very considerable diminution of crime. In the county of Antrim, one of the largest in Ireland, there were only three custody cases. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said,—"That presents the whole of the custody cases in a county such as this, so large in geographical extent, and presenting a population second only to the county of Cork, including also as it does within it the great borough of Belfast. Among those cases there is not one which would require from me any special observation; they are of the ordinary character." The other counties of Ireland where assizes have been already held show gratifying results similar in kind. In Armagh, disgraced the other day by the Lurgan riots, the calendar—not including, of course, these very recent offences—was so light, as to simply give the judge the pleasant task of congratulating the grand jury. In Monaghan, another northern county, Judge Ball had to announce to the grand jury that "There were but two prisoners, and those for petty larcenies." At the Roscommon Assizes, there were only seven for trial, and the heaviest of these was a case of manslaughter arising out of a drunken fray; the whole of the cases were disposed of in half-a-day. In Clare Judge Hayes announced only four prisoners for trial, and only one serious case among them. In Meath the Lord Chief Justice said, "The calendar is perfectly free from agrarian crime," In Limerick Baron Fitzgerald, addressing the county grand jury, said, "It is very gratifying to find that in such an extensive county there are only seven cases for trial, and only one of magnitude." At the city of Limerick Assizes there was no criminal business, and Judge Hayes received a present of "white gloves" from the High Sheriff. At Wexford Mr. Justice O'Brien had a light task; he had only "a few words" to address to the grand jury, and though the two only cases were both technically manslaughter, one was in fact more like a police case of furious driving. Mr. Justice Keogh told the King's County grand jury "No crime had been committed since the last assizes," and there were but four bills sent up, old cases remaining over. In Westmeath the same judge again congratulated a grand jury and declared that "there never was so little agrarian outrage in the county." In the extensive county of Down Judge Ball found that "substantially the cases on the calendar were reduced to three." In Wicklow the Lord Chief Baron said, "the calendar is very light, and there are only two cases, neither of which will take much time." In Leitrim Mr. Serjeant Howley told the grand jury that "there were only two cases, the most important of which was a charge of maliciously killing a goat," and the learned Serjeant added, "I am bound to congratulate you on the very peaceful state of your county, which is a credit to you, gentlemen."

Literature.

Commentary on Ecclesiastes: with other Treatises. By E. W. HENGSTENBERG, D.D. Translated from the German by D. W. SIMON. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

Commentary on the Gospel of St. John. By DR. AUGUSTUS THOLUCK. Translated from the last German Edition. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

IT is still heretical and dangerous in this country to doubt whether Solomon wrote the book of Ecclesiastes. But among the evangelical Theologians of the continent, only a very few could be found to maintain the conclusion that is not permitted to be questioned amongst ourselves. Hengstenberg is reckoned orthodox, even to reactionary narrowness; but he utterly repudiates the notion that Ecclesiastes either had Solomon for its author; or treats of any one definite moral subject.

The book (according to this last commentator) contains a picture of man, or of the people of God, in a state of deep misery, and fallen a prey to vanity;—looking backward there is an age of splendour, full of great works and projects, of rich possessions, and of brilliant joys, but which, notwithstanding, has proved itself to be vanity and vexation of spirit;—looking around, there is heathen wickedness and folly, injustice and violence, suffering and fear, and a spreading spirit of gloomy discontent that threatens to deepen into blank despair;—looking onward, hope comes only with the will to arouse from vain reasoning and from listless inactivity, and with the living fear of the great Creator. This picture, it is urged, is not true of the times of Solomon; and to date the book from that period requires the supposition, adopted by a few, that the writer wrote anticipatively, in the spirit of prophecy, of the time when Jerusalem was destroyed, and the nation in exile. The historical circumstances, however, besides the language and style of the book, point, it is said, to the period of the Persian dominion, and correspond closely to the prophecies of Malachi, in the spirit of the representation, and the details of the picture. To the age of Ezra and Nehemiah, therefore, the composition of the book is assigned; and the interpretation of its parts is rested to a large extent on this view of its historical relations.

The common notion that Solomon is named as the author in the first sentence of the book, is disposed of by Hengstenberg thus:—He admits that Solomon is intended by Koheleth, the Preacher, but maintains that the very word thus adopted, strictly "the wise man," proves that the *author* did *not* pretend to be "personally identical with Solomon:" on the contrary, Solomon is thus introduced, not even in his historical character, but as the representative of Wisdom, by an impersonal name which belongs to the region of poetry, not to that of reality.

Regarding the *plan* of Ecclesiastes, Hengstenberg assents to the view of Herder—which is, simply, that it has none. And we are exhorted to make a free use—the freer the better—of the individual parts; not suffering ourselves to be bound by any small circle of ideas as to the purpose and end of the writer. He says:—

"The thread which connects all the parts together is simply the pervading reference to the circumstances and moods, the necessities and grievances of the time. This it is that gives it unity; and its author sets a good example to all those who are called to address the men of our own generation in that he never soars away into the clouds, nor wastes his time in general reflections and common-places, but keeps constantly in view the very Jews who were then groaning under Persian tyranny, to whose sick souls it was his first duty to administer the wholesome medicine with which God had entrusted him: by ever fresh strokes and features he depicts their condition to them, little by little he communicates the wisdom that is from above, and in the varying terms of his discourse sets before them constantly the most important and essentially saving truths. It is quite misleading to represent the work as occupied with a single narrow theme, as for example Knobel does when he says that 'the affirmation of the vanity of human life and human endeavours forms the subject of the book.' Such also is Keil's mistake, who says (see Havernick's 'Introduction') 'The aim of the book is to teach how to enjoy life truly, that is, how to realise in life the solid pleasure of which contentment and piety are constituent elements.' A superficial glance at its contents will amply show that they are of far too rich and varied a nature to be comprehended under one such single theme. And if we are determined that the book shall have one leading topic, we must give it as wide and general a scope as the author himself does in the words of chapter xii. 13, 'Fear God.' To further the fear of God and life in Him is the great purpose of the writer in all that he advances: hence his assertion of the vanity of all earthly things, for he alone can fully appreciate what a treasure man has in God, who has learnt by living experience the truth, 'Vanity of vanities, all is vanity.'"

In further development of the contents of the book, Hengstenberg points out that the mission of the writer is partly one of consolation, and partly one of admonition and reproof. His unsparing exposure of the hollowness which lies concealed beneath glitter and show, of the pain which is covered by the mask of pleasure, of the small difference between happy and troublous times when seen relatively to the universal destiny of man, is intended only to tear up envy and discontent by the roots, and to induce men to draw their happiness from the inexhaustible eternal fountain; and, while setting a true value on earthly conditions and enjoyments, to recognise the appointments of divine righteousness in temporal afflictions, to trust in the divine love which hides reformatory grace beneath severity, and to learn that reverent dependence on God which makes the soul truly and thoroughly humble. Further, he rebukes the dangerous tendency appearing in times of adversity, to approve and adopt the false wisdom of the world, and to fall into a sinful carelessness of life: he enters the lists against "that righteousness which owes its origin to speculations on the advantages it may bring" (vii. 15-18); against "the hireling spirit which is bound up with such an evil righteousness" (viii. 14, 15); against the "moroseness and melancholy" with which such false righteousness infects the mind, and the "slothful feebleness and timidity" that ever spring therefrom. Then, having "warned the extravagantly dissolute" that God will bring all their ways and doings into judgment, he recommends "*devotion* as the foundation of all happiness," and "cheerful confidence in God" as the source of all calm energy and virtue, both in reference to present aspects of the world's arrangements and affairs, and in awaiting and reaching towards a better future.

There is a depth in this view of the book not at all common in the ordinary representations of its purpose and contents: and, as a piece of instruction "in the sphere of sacred philosophy," not attempting to deal with the profounder "mysteries of faith," it gains from this view a coherence and pungency which are wanting to almost all other schemes of the plan and object of the writer. We do not undertake to defend—but are still less prepared to assail—Hengstenberg's views as a whole; but they have much to commend them to acceptance. On the question of the authorship and date of the book, we feel perhaps a little of the natural reluctance of pious people generally to surrender its associations with Solomon: but we can by no means critically maintain, in a manner satisfactory to ourselves, the old opinion. The matter is one on which positive opinion, capable of easy vindication, cannot very readily be formed.

Having said thus much of the Introduction, we must only add that the Commentary will certainly be found more rational, fruitful, and satisfying to the requirements of the text, than any other that has been hitherto accessible to the English student. Yet we have found ourselves, in course of its perusal, condemning the comment in many places as poor and failing in thoroughness, and occasionally dissenting wholly from our author's conclusions.

The translator has made up his volume by a judicious selection of various pieces from the writings of Hengstenberg, which have no little value, and very much interest in topic and treatment. The "Prolegomena to the Song of Solomon" will be read with curiosity, as containing the last defence of the spiritual signification of the book, as setting forth the relation of God and Israel, of Christ and his Church;—a view which, after all that Hengstenberg says, seems to us utterly untenable, and to have all the "arbitrariness and bias" that he attributes to more literal interpretations. The lecture on Job, and that on Isaiah, we must pass without a word; as also the essay on the Sacrifices of Holy Scripture; though each has points on which we could wish to offer a brief remark. The last piece in the volume is on "The Jews and the Christian Church;"—an essay, the appearance of which is well-timed, as, also, the argument, drawn from Scripture, from history, and from contemporary facts, is, in our judgment, *conclusive against* that popular dream that has brought delusive impressions into the waking life of the Church, namely, that there is in reserve some future glorious development of Jewish nationality.

Mr. Simon has performed the work of translation with uncommon skill and effectiveness. Seldom have even the best translators exhibited that perfect mastery of a language by which Mr. Simon has turned Hengstenberg's German into truly idiomatic, forcible, and most transparent English. It reads as easily and naturally as an original work.

It is eighteen years since we first made acquaintance with "Tholuck's Commentary on the Gospel of St. John." There is no expository work that has been used by us so constantly, and with such entire contentment, as this has, during the whole of that period. Indeed, we seriously doubt whether all the commentaries together that we have used in these years have occupied as much of our time, or have been to us as fruitful, as this single precious volume. Three editions have been issued since the fourth was translated by Mr. Kaufman, of Andover, and the work has been very largely altered in each successively. In some respects, especially in criticism proper, it is much improved; it is immensely enriched by materials from ancient and little-known mines of biblical learning and homiletical eloquence; and the development of the thought is traced occasionally with more clearness and fulness. Still, we have had the fourth edition as a companion for so long a time, that we can hardly make up our mind to like the alterations; and decidedly regret some of the changes which we observe. Indeed, as a composition, the book is almost another than that we know so well; but characteristic passages remain nearly the same, and the same insight and subtle sympathy which made the less elaborated work so precious, appear in the new materials, and in the recasting of the old. In fervour and power of fascination it has lost much; but in point of science is better adapted to the requirements of the scholar and to the discussions of the times.

The translation has been made in America, by arrangement with Messrs. Clark, by a Mr. or Dr. Krauth; and it contrasts singularly and unpleasingly with Mr. Simon's volume; for, though there is no reason to doubt its strict accuracy, it has not a few uncouth phrases and strange idioms, of both Continental and American relationship, which might have been avoided with considerable gain to the intelligibleness of numerous passages.

These volumes of the "Foreign Theological Library" have, on the whole, more than ordinary importance to English biblical students and preachers of the Word of God.

The Theory of Vision Vindicated and Explained. By the Right Rev. G. BERKELEY, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Cloyne. Edited, with Annotations, by H. V. H. COWELL. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.

THIS is one of the works of a philosopher who has a name in every country possessing a philosophical literature, which yet has fallen into neglect, and is to most persons must be unknown. "Its substance (says the editor) was inserted in *The Daily Post-boy* of Sept. 9, 1732. The next year it was reprinted in a separate form; but *it has not been included in any* of Berkeley's collected works"! Sir James Mackintosh "made a passing allusion" to it in his "Dissertation," &c.; but, with this exception, Sir William Hamilton was the first modern philosopher to call attention to it. Mr. Cowell is entitled to the thanks of all cultivated persons for the service to literature and to philosophy which he has rendered by reprinting a work which practically was nearly lost. He has prefixed an able introduction, in which he gives a clear summary view of Berkeley's answer to the question, *What* do we know by our senses?—and has traced the history of the theories of perception which have divided philosophers. Further, in his numerous and careful notes, he has critically defended, against not only Berkeley, but also against the idealism, sensationalism, and scepticism, which, in various forms, have been developed out of the Representative Theory of Perception, the position, that we know the *non-ego*, and know it to be *out-of-ourselves*. In treating these and other points that arise, and especially the question as to the distinction of primary and acquired perceptions, Mr. Cowell displays large knowledge and critical acuteness; though, modestly, he constantly prefers to state the views he regards as true in the words of known and celebrated authors, rather than in his own. We may add that the volume is in antique style, and is produced in a way that might serve as a model for the reproduction of forgotten books.

Curiosities of Science. Second Series. A Work for Old and Young. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. 2nd Thousand. London: Kent and Co.

THIS volume completes a series, than which there has been no set of popular books, for many years, more excellently combining instruction with entertainment, on topics commonly neglected or imperfectly understood. Mr. Timbs's idea and plan, in his six volumes on "Things not Generally Known," have been "begged, borrowed, and stolen" by many others: but, as he himself is one of the most variously and oddly well-informed men living, so his books remain the richest, most accurate, and most pleasant works of the class to which they belong. The present volume is devoted to chemistry chiefly,—the characteristic science of the day, and the most curious of sciences. The early portion is on *Alchemy*, gleaned from various sources, and anecdotically presenting one of the most complete popular views of that interesting subject that is known to us. Under the other heads of *Modern Chemistry* and *General Science*, there are hundreds of startling facts, and of bits of knowledge that have great novelty as well as use.

BRIEF NOTICES.

A Bible Dictionary; being a Comprehensive Digest of the History and Antiquities of the Hebrews and Neighbouring Nations: the Natural History, Geography, and Literature of the Sacred Writings, &c. By Rev. JAMES AUSTIN BASTOW. New Edition. (Longman and Co.)—This work, less extensive than at least two others that have obtained great popularity, covers more ground than is usual in similar dictionaries. It takes in *Theology*, and even such moral topics, casually present in the Scriptures, as "pride," "trial," "will," &c. Its strictly *Biblical* articles have been written with great care, and with evidently conscientious effort at the embodiment of the latest results of research and criticism; and they condense, sometimes marvellously, all the information an ordinary reader is likely to need. In Theology, Mr. Bastow seems sometimes to be orthodox, and at others to be heterodox. Orthodox in writing of the *Logos*, as having "proper personality;" heterodox in writing of the *Trinity*, as "personal distinctions consisting in *developments* made *in time*," and "*no more* than *three*, because *our* natural wants require no more"! Orthodox, again, on *Justification*; heterodox, a little, on *Atonement*. The article on *Faith* is very superficial and insufficient; that on *Predestination* still more so. But we have felt no interest in pursuing the scent any further; and find a general Scripturalness of representation and tone in other theological articles that have come under our eye. On Ecclesiastical subjects, Mr. Bastow's views are apparently Congregational. There is an "Introduction" prefixed to the volume, which deals intelligently, though very popularly, with such subjects as the Original Languages, the criticism of the Text, the History of Interpretation, and Versions, of the Scriptures; with a special chapter, of a very useful character, on the Authorised Version. No similar work for general use is, as far as we have examined, so accurate and complete, though at the same time very brief, in the articles that contain monumental illustrations of the Bible, or rest on archæological researches, or treat of matters that are susceptible of elucidation from the many new facts accumulated by the later travellers over Bible-lands. The book is, however, one for the people, not for students.——*Three Years in Turkey*; the Journal of a Medical Mission to the Jews. By J. MASON, L.R.C.S.E. (John Snow.) This is an interesting volume, from which it would be easy to extract many passages that would surely attract our readers to its pages. It has narrative and information that one is glad to receive, on such subjects as the general condition and peculiar relation to Christian effort of Turkish society. But it derives its chief attractiveness from its distinctive character as the story of a mission to the Jews in Turkey: and it ought to quicken interest in the rational, well-adapted, and effective plan of "*medical* missions." The volume is particularly well suited to congregational libraries and reading societies.——*The Speaker at Home.* By Rev. J. J. HALCOMBE, M.A. Second Edition. (Bell and Daldy.)—An admirably conceived and well-written little work, containing far more good sense and practical instruction on public speaking and reading aloud, than any other work with which we are acquainted. There is also a most valuable chapter by Mr. Stone, M.B., on the Physiology of Speech. There are very few candidates for the pulpit or bar who could read it without conscious advantage to their preparations and efforts in oratory.——*My Life and Adventures.* An Autobiography. By the Author of "The New El Dorado," &c. 2 vols. (A. Hall and Co.)—The author *has* written clever books, and amusing:—but this is not one. It has novel scenes, and well-told adventures: and a certain freshness about all, that one is willing enough to praise. The "slave sale" is even a powerful picture: perhaps from its subject. But it is *book-making* after all,—both in the literary material and style, and in the spread of such a trifling affair, by dint of large type and margin, over two octavos of the approved "novel" size. And there is a laboured and yet impertinent smartness in the writer's tone, that is excessively disagreeable.——*The Works of John Angell James.* Vol. III. *Sermons.* (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) This volume, perhaps the most interesting of the series as yet, contains sermons preached on special occasions between the years 1852 and 1859; including the charge to Mr. Dale on his ordination, the sermon on the author's Ministerial Jubilee, and the funeral sermon preached only last year on the death of Mr. Sturge. Three Addresses, and a Tract on the 'Rivulet Controversy,' complete the volume.——*The New Life:* by HORACE BUSHNELL, D.D. (Edinburgh: Strahan and Co.; London: Low and Co.)—This is a volume of sermons by one who is pre-eminently *a man*; and who to the work of the pulpit has devoted a nature full of fine proportions, of rare susceptibility and power, and enriched and adorned with a true human culture that is better than all formal learning. We by no means think the method, illustration, and manner of these discourses perfect, or best suited to, say, an ordinary English audience: but, in solidity of thought, and thoroughness of treatment, they are almost models for preachers; and when *read*, instead of *heard*, they take a master's hold on the thoughtful, and are for ever memorable to the sympathetic. Several of them—we may name, "Living to God in small things," "Unconscious Influence," "Dignity of Human Nature," "Reason of Faith"—have been already reprinted in this country, and are almost certainly well-known to our readers. We may therefore content ourselves with giving a most cordial and emphatic commendation to this welcome and precious volume,—as containing twenty-two sermons richer in thought, closer to the heart in practical suggestion, freer and more robust in spirit, and truer to the idea of religious teaching, than almost any other modern discourses that we know.——*The Book of Ecclesiastes: its Meaning and its Lessons.* By R. BUCHANAN, D.D., Author of "A Clerical Furlough in the Holy Land," &c. (Blackie and Son.)—The substance of this book was delivered in the form of sermons; but being now cast in the form of chapters, some of the defects of pulpit treatment have been judiciously remedied. The author takes the book of Ecclesiastes as the production of Solomon; and draws some things in his interpretation and illustration from the supposed authorship. His work is not critical, nor formally expository; but it contains a tolerably independent view of the contents of the interesting and profitable portion of Scripture of which it treats, with such defence of the ground taken up as is appreciable by a popular auditory. The practical use made of the book is distinguished by a thoughtful and just appreciation of the characteristics and necessities of the age. As a whole the work is too extended and diffuse; but it contains much that is written with taste and elegance.——*The Bateman Household.* By JAMES PAYNE, Author of "Stories and Sketches." Reprinted from "Chambers' Journal." (A. Hall and Co.)—A story quite deserving the distinction of a reprint: and fully up to the mark of that literary excellence which generally distinguishes *Chambers.* Its characters are unconventional and well delineated. Its incidents have considerable novelty and interest. The scene is laid in Westmoreland; and a great deal that belongs to the peculiarities of landscape and life in that locality comes out brightly and pleasantly in the book. But the story is somewhat desultory, and painful.——*Sabbath Evening Readings on Timothy, Titus, and Philemon.* By Rev. J. CUMMING, D.D. (A. Hall and Co.)—calls for no particular remark,—resembling in every way the similar volumes that have preceded it. It contains strange expositions and illustrations. Among others, the discovery that the art of stereotyping was known to Paul, and that he calls himself a stereotype of the Gospel, in the modern printer's sense. There are many quotations from Barnes, and from some other "venerable commentator."

THE PERIODICALS.—(JULY.)

The exigences of space, arising from our lengthened parliamentary reports and other matters, have inevitably driven over our notice of the remaining periodicals of the month to a period when our readers must have formed their own judgment by personal inspection.

We return to the *British Quarterly* which, as we have already said, contains several papers of great value. The first article is an able and timely sketch of the career of Lord Brougham. The writer predicts that his lordship will obtain the applause of posterity as a social reformer, a promoter of education, a thorough yet practical improver of the law, rather than as a politician, an orator, or a man of letters. "Cambridge University Reform" deals with the subject mainly as affecting Dissenters, and shows how illusory have been all the concessions made in that direction. The real state of the case in Cambridge University is thus stated:—

"There is as much commercial spirit in Oxford and Cambridge as in Liverpool and Manchester. The article dealt in is only of a less tangible character. Men rush to those colleges which have the largest endowments. Those which present few or no pecuniary emoluments to the undergraduate are deserted. It is not saying too much that if the Cambridge colleges were all as void of scholarships and minor foundations as Downing, they

would be nearly all as empty. Hence to withhold the lucrative prizes which these institutions have to confer from the Nonconformist, would virtually amount to the same thing as to exclude him altogether. Parliament, therefore, has expressly provided, in order that its legislation may take effect, that no class of religious dissidents be debarred from any prizes intended to assist undergraduates in their academic career. The body of the colleges defeat this provision by insisting that the candidates for such prizes produce testimonials from a beneficed clergyman. Now what chance has a lad, even of the most regular habits, who attends a place of worship which the rector of his parish pronounces heretical, of obtaining such a document? If that rector should happen to be a man of High Church views, the applicant might as well ask to divide with him the proceeds of his living. In any case, the Dissenter has no more chance of obtaining such a certificate than he has of obtaining a written *mandamus* to be inducted into the next vacant benefice. The result is, that those institutions which ought to train up youth in a scrupulous regard for the law, are the first to set them the example of a glaring and wanton violation of it.

"But were scholarships and exhibitions quite as unrestricted as the Legislature intended to make them, still as these foundations are only commonly accepted as a stepping-stone to a fellowship, as long as the latter species of endowment is withheld from the Dissenter, there is little use of placing the former within his grasp. In fact, the struggle to obtain scholarships in these days of severe competition is not worth the outlay, unless they lead to something better.

"Before the recent changes it might have been consistently argued that all collegiate endowments, in conformity with founders' wills, ought to be exclusively enjoyed by members of the National Church. But it is outraging the feelings quite as much as the reason of the Nonconformists, to invite them to wrestle for the crumbs from the academic table, as things indifferent, whether possessed by Jew or Christian; but to exclude them from the substantial rewards of the repast, on the ground that these are invested with a peculiar sanctity not shared in by the common fragments, and are the peculiar inheritance of men who differ no less from the religion of the founders by exercising the same right of private judgment as themselves."

The *Cornhill*—but who has not read it?—is as fresh, vigorous, and sparkling as it was six months ago. The inimitable "Lectures on the Georges"—the first of which is published this month—will evidently read better even than they were heard. Mr. Thackeray's art is too fine for all its best touches to be seen in a moment. Mr. Trollope develops the plot of "Framley Parsonage" with a steadier and cooler power than he has yet exhibited. We wonder whether he is aware of the real work he is doing in this and his previous publications—work that is helping on the movement in which we are most interested as surely as any work that is being done. "Men of Genes," by Matthew Arnold, is in finest organ-tone. Listen!—

"Silent, the Lord of the world
Eyes from the heavenly height,
Girt by his far-shining train,
Us, who with banners unfurled,
Fight life's many charred flight
Madly below, in the plain."

Mr. Thackeray is almost more than himself in his metrical sermon on "Vanitatis Vanitatum:"—

"O Vanity of Vanities!
How wayward the decrees of fate are!
How very weak the very wise,
How very small the very great are!"

This is followed by a concise historical sketch concerning "Electricity and the Electric Telegraph." The third part of "The Portent" will take hold of the superstition in every man's heart. The *Cornhill* can afford for the other contents to be merely enumerated, "A Musical Instrument," by Mrs. Browning; "Adulteration and its Remedy;" the sixth chapter of "William Hogarth;" "The House that John Built," and "Roundabout Papers."

Fraser this month is, on the whole, deficient in good prose writing, but has some of the best poetry of any of the monthlies. Viscount Bury's article on the Hythe School of Musketry is, however, one of the best written papers on rifle shooting that we have yet read. The essay on the "Importance of Energy in Life," contains some good yet trite thoughts, but is marred by the bad taste of the writer, who, in selecting examples of energy, goes out of his way, as in the case of Mr. Bright, to abuse the men who offer the examples. A paper of this kind should be neither polemical nor political. The writer might have taken a leaf on this matter out of "A. H. K. B's" "Social and Political Life five-and-thirty years ago," which reads like a chapter from Leigh Hunt; it is both well written and amusing. This paper, "An Old Rod for New Poets," and Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Saint Brandon," are the best pieces in *Fraser*. The "Chronicle of Current History" deals too exclusively with foreign topics. This feature in an English monthly is not so new as *Fraser* imagines; it was introduced into the monthly *Christian Spectator* some years ago.——*The Eclectic*, in an article in the "Oxford School," makes a heavy onslaught on Bunsen, occasioned by the imprimatur on the Chevalier's writings in the "Essays and Reviews" by Oxford men—a book which is rather roughly handled by the critic. The second paper is on the "Book of Job;" the subject is not distinguished by any novelty of treatment. The author of "Mary Powell"—Miss Manning—continues her sketch of the "Princess Charlotte." The writer on "Scottish Social Life" is severely truthful to the vices of the north. There are some admirable practical suggestions regarding women's work, in a paper on the "Errors in Female Education." The *Eclectic* closes with a comprehensive review of the "State of Europe and Napoleon III.," exhibiting both fulness of knowledge and grasp of treatment.——*Blackwood* commences with a review of the Russian campaign of 1812, in which the causes of the failure of the expedition are discussed and summarised. The writer does not set them down to climate. Captain Speke continues his narrative of "Adventures in Somali Land," where he has been opening up a new region of the earth. The facts are extremely interesting, but they might be better told. A well and generously written article on "Poetry" follows, in which the poetry of this portion of the nineteenth century finds a warm appreciation, and "Owen Meredith's" the warmest. "Judicial Puzzles" is a curious collection of old trials relating to witchcraft and supposed murder. In the reviewer of the "Royal Academy and other Exhibitions," Mr. Hunt's picture finds a competent but not a generous critic. For, says the writer:—"We wholly dissent from the eulogists who have already handed it down to posterity as the marvel of the age; yet, without hesitation, we pronounce it, with all its shortcomings, the great picture of the season." In the "Reform Bill and the Tory Party" the Conservatives are put forward as the only possible saviours of England and the world. In the same article Mr. Disraeli is lauded for "the anxiety which he has all through life displayed to get at the truth of things—to escape from shams and seize realities."——The *Christian Spectator* contains several vigorous and informing articles, including one replying to the question "What is your religious profession?" Two of the literary giants of the day are passed through the ordeal of severe criticism. The notice of the writings of Thomas Carlyle is only preliminary—the object being to set forth the relation of that eminent author's teachings to Christian truth, and to show the serious harm that has mingled with the good he has done to religion. Mr. Fletcher, in his critique on J. Stuart Mill's "Essay on Liberty," appears to us to form a very correct estimate of this over-praised and not very original philosopher.——Of the *Art Journal* we need only say that the three engravings and the numerous woodcuts this month well sustain the pictorial superiority of this monthly.——The *Homilist* has one very good paper—the "Genius of the Gospel." The remaining contents are rather vague than suggestive.——The *Baptist Magazine* this month strikes us as being less like what it has recently been and more like what it was some ten years ago. Its present number scarcely equals the average of the last few years.

Gleanings.

The crystal throne of the King of Delhi had reached Benares on the 7th of June, and was to be shipped thence for Calcutta.

Archbishop Hughes has been attempting to raise money in the United States for the Pope, but without much success.

A volume of "Speeches in Parliament and Miscellaneous Writings of the late Henry Drummond," is announced as forthcoming by Messrs. Bosworth and Harrison, Regent-street.

It is stated that Lords Kildare, Dunraven, and Talbot of Malahide have associated themselves with Drs. Todd, O'Donovan, and other Irish scholars, to promote the compiling and printing of a native Irish dictionary.

Messrs. Fullerton and Co., Edinburgh, have in the press, in eight volumes, the posthumous works of the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, the celebrated Glasgow preacher, edited by his son, the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw.

The prospectus of a new daily paper, of "Liberal Conservative" politics, has just been issued. The paper is to be published at noon every day, so as to be enabled to give the news of the morning mails; and its title is to be *The Day;* its price, one penny.

Of the twenty-five barons who were appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta, there is not now in the House of Peers a single male descendant.—*Sir Bernard Burke's Second Series of Vicissitudes of Families.*

"Sarah," said a girl, looking out of the upper story window of a small grocery, and addressing another girl, who was trying to enter at the front door, "we've all been to camp meeting and been converted; so when you want milk on Sundays you will have to come in the *back way.*"

RELIGIOUS GAMBLING. — The grand jury of Oswego, New York, have published a circular, notifying managers of fairs and festivals held by Church societies, that the practice of disposing of their goods by lottery is contrary to the statute, and must not be persisted in.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett announce for appearance on Tuesday next, Mr. Atkinson's new work, "Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China," in one volume, with upwards of eighty illustrations. The work is dedicated, by permission, to her Majesty.

A letter from Gotha states that it was decided, two days back, at the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's, to send an expedition to Africa, to ascertain with certainty the fate of Dr. Vogel, the traveller. Baron Steuglin, of Wurtemberg, will undertake the voyage. A committee has been formed, under the presidentship of the Duke, to make an appeal to the public for the funds necessary to cover the expenses of the mission, which are estimated at 10,000 thalers.

A PLAGUE OF CATERPILLARS.—Oak trees in the French forests have been attacked this year by a strange disease. They are covered from the top branches to the roots with caterpillars, which form a coating some inches thick. In some localities the municipal authorities have published a notice forbidding children to enter the woods. These insects, at the approach of a human being, cover the face, neck, and body. Their sting has in many instances produced fever.

Obituary.

THE REV. JOSEPH SORTAIN, the celebrated preacher at Brighton, died somewhat suddenly on Monday week, after a very long indisposition. He had preached on the last Sunday in June with his wonted ability, though with less than his wonted vigour, and had left Brighton for a week's rest, in the hope of recruiting his strength. Mr. Sortain was a very remarkable man, and overcame in a very striking way the defect of a very weak and unmusical voice. He had great powers of description, and command of language, and although, like Robert Hall, he appeared somewhat cold and commonplace at the commencement of his discourse, the powers of the great deep seemed, as it were, to break up as he advanced, and he riveted the attention, engaged the mind, and affected the heart as he proceeded, in a most remarkable degree. His sermons were very original, and were carefully thought out and prepared in his mind, although he seldom made more than one or two notes. His popularity was attested by the vast congregations which attended his chapel, among whom were often found the leading men in literature and science. He was peculiarly happy in riveting the attention of the young. His death will create a void which will not speedily be filled up: and his removal is matter for deep regret with all those who value real eloquence which speaks at the same time to the understanding and the heart. Mr. Sortain was an acute reasoner, a sound philosopher, and an able divine. He was also a good mathematician, a modern linguist, and a fair Hebrew scholar, and was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him.

LORD ELPHINSTONE, late Governor of Bombay, died on Thursday, at King-street, St. James's. He had left Bombay with fever. His lordship had not reached his fifty-fourth year, as he was born on the 23rd of June, 1807. On the 14th of April last year, Lord Elphinstone, as Governor of Bombay, had the honour of being included with the Governor-General (Lord Canning), Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Mr. Frere, and Mr. R. Montgomery, in the unanimous thanks of the Parliament "for the ability with which they have severally employed the resources at their disposal for the re-establishment of peace in her Majesty's Indian dominions." In the early part of last year he was nominated a Grand Cross of the civil division of the Order of the Bath, and as a mark of her Majesty's especial favour, was created (12th May) a peer of the United Kingdom by the name, style, and title of Baron Elphinstone, of Elphinstone, in the county of Stirling. His lordship was unmarried.

BIRTHS.

COOPER.—July 6, at 18, Canonbury-square, the wife of Joseph T. Cooper, Esq., F.R.A.S., of a son.
CHURCHER.—July 15, at 25, Blessington-road, Lee, the wife of James Graham Churcher, of a daughter.
VINEY.—July 15, at 25, Medina-villas, Dalston, the wife of Mr. John Viney, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FULLER—MANN.—July 12, Mr. Robert H. Fuller, of Canonbury House School, Islington, to Isabella, daughter of the Rev. T. Mann, of West Cowes, Isle of Wight.
ELKINS—ASHBY.—July 12, at the Baptist Chapel, Long Buckby, by the Rev. T. M. Thorpe, Mr. Joseph Elkins, of Willey Fields, Warwickshire, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Ashby, Watford Lodge, Northamptonshire.
SIMPSON—WHITAKER.—July 12, at Cheetham-hill Wesleyan Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, Mr. Alfred Simpson, Stoke-upon-Trent, to Emma, second daughter of the late Mr. Richard Whitaker, of Manchester.
GILBERT—BULLIS.—July 16, at the Independent Chapel, Little Lever, by the Rev. E. Pickford, Mr. John Gilbert, of that place, to Eunice, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. Bullis, of Leadbeater Fold, Radcliffe.
WEILD—THOMSON.—July 16, at Albion-street Chapel, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, Mr. George Weild, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Thomson, both of that place.
DENHAM—HOLT.—July 14, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. E. Mellor, Mr. John Denham, stone merchant, to Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. Abraham Holt, all of Brighouse.
CAMPBELL—GOORAMMA.—July 17, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Princess Victoria Gooramma, daughter of the late Ex-Rajah of Coorg, to Lieut.-Colonel John Campbell, of her Majesty's Indian army.
CHRISTY—WILLIAMS.—July 18, at the Friends' Meeting House, Birmingham, Robert Christy, of Chignal, St. James's, near Chelmsford, to Mary Anna, eldest daughter of John Williams, of Handsworth, near Birmingham.
BAKER—UNTHANK.—July 19, at the Friends' Meeting House, North Shields, John Gilbert Baker, of Thirsk, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mary Unthank, of Spring-terrace, North Shields.
STEWART—BROWN.—July 19, at North Lodge, Aberdeen, by the Rev. Dr. Murray, uncle of the bride, David, eldest son of John Stewart, Esq., Cotton Lodge, to Margaret Dyce, eldest daughter of the Rev. David Brown, D.D., Professor of Theology, Free Church College, Aberdeen.
HILL—WILLIAMS.—July 21, at the Free Christian Church, Kentish-town, by the Rev. W. Forster, William Hill, Esq., to Marianne Humble, eldest daughter of J. F. Williams, Esq.

DEATHS.

SUNDERLAND.—July 2, at Stoney Stratford, Mr. William Sunderland, late Drum-Major Sergeant of the 14th Regiment of foot, in his seventy-first year. He enlisted at the age of fifteen, was with Sir John Moore through the Spanish campaign, at the battle of Corunna, and with the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, where he was severely wounded by an exploded shell. He was early converted to God, and became an indefatigable, energetic, and useful Local Preacher and Class Leader among the Wesleyans, which offices he filled for forty-four years.

DARKE.—July 8, at the residence of his son, Douglas, Isle of Man, in the sixty-third year of his age, the Rev. Enoch Darke, Superintendent of the United Methodist Free Church, Sunderland South Circuit. He was an Itinerant Preacher for about twenty-five years, and twice President of the Wesleyan Methodist Association Conference.

WORSLEY.—July 10, at her residence at Castleton, Sherborne, aged seventy-seven, greatly esteemed by all who knew her, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Worsley, of Blandford, and sister of the late J. A. James, of Birmingham.

COOKE.—July 14, at Painswick, Eliza, the beloved and affectionate wife of Benjamin Cooke, Esq., in the sixty-second year of her age.

SORTAIN.—July 16, at Upper Norwood, the Rev. Joseph Sortain, minister of North-street Chapel, Brighton, aged 56y, after many years of suffering borne with truly Christian patience and resignation.

PARKER.—July 16, Mr. John Parker, sen., of Hockering, aged seventy-four, and for many years a member of the Independent Church at Mattishall.

FRITH.—July 16, at his residence, Islington, Mr. William Charles Frith, citizen and waxchandler, formerly of Mansion House-street and Moorgate-street, father of the Rev. William Frith, of Chiswick, in his seventieth year.

HUTCHIN.—July 18, at her residence, Sheering, Essex, Sarah, widow of the late J. Hutchin, and beloved mother of the Rev. J. Hutchin, North Frodingham, York, in her seventy-third year. She bore her protracted sufferings with cheerful resignation and Christian fortitude.

GORDELIER.—July 18, at Ford House, Old Ford, Bow, William Joseph Gordelier, aged thirty-eight, Governor of the Home in the East Reformatory, and for many years connected with the Sunday School Union.

ELPHINSTONE.—July 19, at 29, King-street, St. James's, the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., and G.C.H., aged fifty-three.

BERDOE.—July 21, at 10, Roseberry Villas, Tufnell-park west, Camden-town, Mr. Walter Berdoe, aged fifty-seven.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The financial arrangements of the Government to provide for the national defences have not produced the slightest influence upon the market for public securities. Later in the day, however, the funds were slightly depressed, Consols being 93 93¼ for money, and 93¼ for the account. The New Threes and Reduced are 93⅜ 93½; the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 77¾; Long Annuities, 16¼; Exchequer-bills, 1s. to 3s. prem. India Stock is 218; ditto, New Loan, 104¾ 104¾; ditto Five per Cent. Enfaced Paper, 97½; ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 102¾ 102¾; ditto Debentures are 96½ 97; and ditto Bonds, 7s. to 3s. dis.

There is less inquiry for discount accommodation, and the rates tend downwards. Some first-class short-dated bills have been negotiated at 3¾ per cent., and loans are negotiable on the Stock Exchange as low as 2 per cent.

Foreign securities are dealt in to a moderate extent at about former prices.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and prices have shown increased firmness in several instances. Bristol and Exeter have advanced to 105½; Caledonians to 94⅝ 94¾; Eastern Counties to 56¼ 56½; Great Northerns to 116; London and Brighton to 114¾ 115; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, to 42¾ 42½; Midland to 119¾ 120; and South Easterns to 84¾ 85. North Westerns have declined to 102¾ 103; Great Westerns to 70½; and South Westerns to 95½. In the foreign market, no dealings have been recorded, and prices are nominally unaltered. The Colonial undertakings are flat. Great Western of Canada realise 11¼; East Indian, 99¼ 99¾; Great Indian Peninsular, 97 97½; and Indus Steam Flotilla, 94 to 95.

Joint-stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares remain inactive at about former quotation. London Chartered of Australia, 23; Ottoman Bank, 17¾; Electric Telegraph, 107; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 74¾; and Red Sea Telegraph, 20.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£29,711,365	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,439,900
		Gold Bullion	15,236,365
		Silver Bullion	—
	£29,711,365		£29,711,365

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£9,721,445
Rest	3,382,850	Other Securities ..	19,419,147
Public Deposits	3,485,567	Notes	7,535,200
Other Deposits	15,265,312	Gold & Silver Coin	771,478
Seven Day and other Bills	760,601		
	£37,447,270		£37,447,270

July 19, 1860. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 20, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

PHILP, R. K., Great New-street, Fetter-lane, publisher, August 2, August 30.

RAVEN, J., late of Fish-street-hill, wholesale stationer, July 30, August 27.

DIXON, C., and ADCOCK, J. C., Aldersgate-street and Coventry, coach lace manufacturers, July 30, September 4.

RUSSELL, E., Long-lane, Bermondsey, leather merchant, July 31, September 4.

WASKER, J., and NEAVE, J., Southwark-bridge-road, builders, July 31, September 4.

GREEN, J., Philpot-lane, commission agent, July 30, September 4.

LAVATER, M. L. J., Strand, India-rubber manufacturer, July 31, September 4.

WHITBURN, A. F., Enfield, brewer, July 30, September 4.

HUGHES, W., Leicester, grocer, August 2 and 23.

DUNINGTON, H., Nottingham, glove cloth manufacturer, August 2 and 23.

SWORD, W., Dewsbury, draper, August 3, September 3.

APPLEYARD, W., Kingston-upon-Hull, plumber, August 1 and 29.

MUIR, J., Kingston-upon-Hull, draper, August 1 and 29.

JUKES, J., Eyton-lodge, near Ruabon, Denbighshire, ironmaster, August 10 and 30.

YOUNG, T., Liverpool, tea dealer, July 30, August 22.

Tuesday, July 24, 1860.

BANKRUPTS

GREEN, J., Philpot-lane, City, commission agent. July 30, September 4.

HUNTER, D., Cornhill, merchant, August 3, September 11.

HUGHES, J., Birmingham, wire drawer, August 4, September 1.

ATTWOOD, J., Newington, Sittingbourne, Kent, licensed victualler, August 6, September 11.

EYLES, J. F., Brighton, printer, August 7, September 4.

MARTIN, J., Nottingham, clothier, August 9 and 30.

PALIN, W., and PALIN, J. C., Chester, maltsters, August 3 and 20.

EVANS, W. N., and EVANS, R. B., Colyton, Devonshire, tanners, August 3, September 18.

LAURENCE, T., and MORTIMORE, W., St. Mary-axe, leather factors, August 4, September 18.

JONES, W., Aldershot, tailor, August 7, September 11.

CUMMING, A., jun., Liverpool, merchant, August 3 and 29.

ROBINSON, M. H., Wolverhampton, tailor, August 3 and 24.

LEEVERS, ANN AMELIA, Liverpool, hosier, August 6 and 30.

JACKSON, A., and EASTMAN, R. M., Liverpool, brokers, August 6 and 30.

GOODALL, F. T., Manchester, money scrivener, August 7 and 28.

LADIES, does the article you use for your hair please you? If not, then immediately inquire for a list of R. Hovenden's Proprietary articles, such as Churcher's Toilet Cream, Churcher's Resertive Hair Wash, Hovenden's Bears' Grease, the cheapest articles of the kind ever offered to the public. Those who have failed in procuring a good dye for the hair, should purchase Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye, in the New York original packets. Proprietors of Hair-cutting saloons, and vendors of perfumery, will save immensely by resorting to R. Hovenden's Wholesale Perfumery and Frizzett Warehouses, 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., or 5, Marlborough-street, W. N.B.—If your perfumer should not happen to have a list, it can be had by application to R. Hovenden, as above.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.—DEBILITY.—Some defect in digestion is generally the cause of mental depression. On rectifying the disordered stomach, the long list of gloomy thoughts retire, and are succeeded by more hopeful and happier feelings. Holloway's Pills have been renowned far and wide for effecting this desirable change. They remove all obstructions, regulate all secretions, and correct depraved humours by purifying the blood, and invigorating the stomach. Their medicinal virtues reach, relieve, and stimulate every organ and gland in the body, whereby the entire system is renovated. No medicine ever before discovered acts so directly and beneficially upon the blood and circulation as Holloway's celebrated Pills, which combine the rare merits of efficiency and harmlessness.

PREMATURE GREYNESS, weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teazle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufactory is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 23.

The foreign supplies last week were, wheat, 4,243 qrs from Cronstadt, 1,100 qrs Konigsberg, 1,370 qrs Stettin, 500 qrs Lauterbach, 3,480 qrs Hamburg, 1,067 qrs Denmark, 1,145 qrs Holland, 180 qrs Bilboa, 2,000 qrs Odessa, 1,740 qrs New York. Barley, 1,700 from Constantinople, 3,705 qrs Ibrail, 10,149 qrs Sulina. Oats, 5,665 from Russia, 1,100 qrs Memel, 2,000 qrs Konigsberg, 650 qrs Stralsund, 450 qrs Hamburg, 13,515 qrs Sweden, 790 qrs Denmark, 2,930 East Friesland and Holland, 6,267 qrs Montreal. Flour, 15,649 barrels from United States, 250 barrels France, 7,411 sacks from Spain. The weather was very unsettled and wet this morning. With a moderate supply of English wheat, the whole was taken off at an advance of 2s per qr upon last Monday's prices; foreign was in better demand, and likewise 1s to 2s dearer. Norfolk flour readier sale, and 1s per sack higher. Fine qualities of distilling and malting barley fully as dear, but having a large arrival of grinding from Black Sea ports, such descriptions sold the turn cheaper. Beans 1s dearer, and peas found more inquiry. The arrivals of oats were good, and the trade steady, and fine Swedish and Danish 6d per qr dearer. Linseed cakes and seed the turn higher.

BRITISH.	s.	s.	FOREIGN.	s.	s.
Wheat			Wheat		
Essex and Kent, Red	56	to 57	Dantzig	58	to 64
Ditto White.....	56	62	Konigsberg, Red	56	62
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorkshire Red....	—	—	Pomeranian, Red .	60	62
Scotch	—	—	Rostock.....	60	62
Rye	34	36	Danish and Holstein	58	60
Barley, English	28	34	East Friesland.....	54	56
Scotch	26	30	Petersburg	50	57
Malt (pale)	64	68	Riga and Archangel..	—	—
Beans, masagan	36	44	Polish Odessa	52	56
Ticks	—	—	Marianopoli	54	58
Harrow	—	—	Taganrog	—	—
Pigeon.....	—	—	Egyptian	40	44
Peas, White	40	42	American (U.S.)....	56	60
Grey.....	38	40	Barley, Pomeranian ..	30	32
Maple	38	40	Konigsberg	—	—
Boilers.....	—	—	Danish	30	32
Tares (English new)....	36	42	East Friesland.....	26	28
Foreign	—	—	Egyptian	27	28
Oats (English new)	23	27	Odessa	27	28
Flour, town made, per Sack of 280 lbs	50	54	Beans—		
Linseed, English	—	—	Horse.....	37	40
Baltic	50	53	Pigeon	40	42
Black Sea	50	53	Egyptian	34	36
Hempseed	30	34	Peas, White	40	42
Canaryseed.....	50	54	Oats—		
Cloverseed, per cwt. of 112lbs. English.....	—	—	Dutch.....	19	26
German	—	—	Jahde	19	26
French.....	—	—	Danish	18	22
American	—	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22	25
Linseed Cakes, 12l 10s to 13l 0s			Swedish.....	21	24
Rape Cakes, 4l 10s to 5l 0s per ton			Petersburg.....	21	22
Rapeseed, 25l 0s to 26l 0s per last			Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.—		
			New York.....	29	32
			Spanish, per sack ..	—	—
			Carrawayseed, per cwt.	30	35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9d; household ditto, 6½d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 23.

There was a very large supply of foreign stock on sale here to-day, but chiefly in poor condition. Sales progressed slowly, and prices had a drooping tendency. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts were only moderate; but the total supply was rather extensive. For nearly all breeds the demand was in a sluggish state, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday last of 2d per 8lbs. The general top figure for beef was 5s 4d per 8lbs. The supply from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 1,750 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from Lincolnshire and other parts of England 800 shorthorns, &c.; from Scotland, 3 Scots; and from Ireland, 160 oxen, &c. There was a fair average number of sheep on offer, but for the most part in middling condition. On the whole the mutton trade ruled steady, at last week's quotations. Lambs were a dull inquiry, and late rates were barely supported. We were well supported with calves, in which only a moderate business was doing, at late rates. The pork trade was heavy, at about stationary prices.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3	6	to 3	10	Pr. coarse woolled	4	10	to 5	2
Second quality .	4	0	4	4	Prime Southdown	5	4	5	6
Prime large oxen.	4	6	5	0	Lge. coarse calves	4	0	5	0
Prime Scots, &c..	5	2	5	4	Prime small .	5	2	5	8
Coarse inf. sheep .	3	10	4	2	Large hogs . .	4	0	4	6
Second quality .	4	4	4	8	Neat'm, porkers .	4	8	5	0

Lambs 5s 8d to 6s 8d.

Suckling calves, 20s to 23s. Quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 23.

The supplies of each kind of meat are seasonably good, but, for the most part, in middling condition. The trade generally is very inactive, as follows:—

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef . .	3	2	to 3	6	Small pork . .	4	8	to 5	2
Middling ditto .	3	8	4	4	Inf. mutton . .	3	8	4	6
Prime large do .	4	6	4	8	Middling ditto .	4	2	4	6
Do. small do.. .	4	6	4	10	Prime ditto . .	4	8	5	2
Large pork. . .	4	0	4	6	Veal	4	0	5	0

Lamb, 5s 0d to 5s 10d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, June 24.

TEA.—The market continues very dull, only a limited amount of business having been effected at late quotations.

SUGAR.—No public sales of importance have been held, and in the private market the dealings have been only for immediate wants, at about former rates. In the refined market prices have shown a downward tendency.

COFFEE.—Only a moderate business has been recorded, but prices are firm for the better qualities of plantation Ceylon.

RICE.—Moderate inquiries have been experienced for East India descriptions, and a steady business done at about late rates.

RUM.—No sales of importance have taken place, and prices are unaltered.

SALTPETRE.—The market is very quiet, and quotations generally are unaltered.

INDIGO.—The public sales were brought to a conclusion yesterday, and the average decline in prices, compared with the previous sales, may be quoted at 6d to 8d per lb.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 23.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,630 firkins butter, and 1,526 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 13,987 casks butter and 1,343 bales and 100 boxes bacon. The demand for Irish butter is still very limited. The business transacted last week was chiefly in the finest mild sorts; a few sales made at 105s to 106s on board. Foreign sold well, and best Dutch advanced 2s. In the bacon market there was more business doing, and prices advanced about 1s per cwt.

HOPS, Monday, July 23.—The variable weather of the last week has operated most unfavourably on the hop-plant, stopping the growth of the weak bine, and materially increasing the vermin on the strong and healthy bine in the best districts. The whole of the plantations are more or less infected with vermin, and the prospect of even a moderate crop is daily becoming less. The duty has receded to 125,000*l.* with none in favour. Our market is very active at the following currency:—Mid and East Kents, 90s, 126s, 147s; Weald of Kents, 90s, 100s, 112s; Sussex, 75s, 92s, 100s.

WOOL, Monday, July 23.—Notwithstanding that the colonial wool sales have commenced, there has been a fair amount of business doing in English wools since our last report. The supply on offer is very moderate, and high quotations continue to reach us from the manufacturing districts, where, at present, very little wool is held.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, July 21.—The transactions in flax continue on a very moderate scale, at late currencies. We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of hemp. Jute is the turn dearer, common to fine quality having realised 18*l* to 22*l* 10s. Coir goods maintain previous quotations.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 23.—Our markets are well supplied with new potatoes, in fair condition. A steady business is doing, and coarse qualities are selling at from 160s to 200s per ton. Last week's imports were 158 baskets from Dunkirk, 54 baskets from Guernsey, 15 from Hambro', 5 from Ostend, 337 Rotterdam, and 58 cases from Oporto.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, July 21.—Trade is falling off, and on the face of heavy importations from the continent, prices are receding. English pines, peaches, and nectarines are still plentiful, as are also plums, pears, and figs. Grapes are plentiful, as are likewise cherries. Strawberries maintain good prices. Cob nuts realise 1s per lb. Gooseberries fetch 3d per quart. Peas in excellent condition are now abundant. New potatoes range from 6s to 8s per cwt. Some good mushrooms may be obtained. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, Kalosanthes, Geraniums, Lily of the Valley, and Roses.

SEEDS, Monday, July 23.—The market continues without transactions in any description of seeds, and values remain without alteration. New French trifolium of fine quality now offering at moderate rates, but is not yet in request. Canary is neglected and value unchanged.

COALS, Monday, July 23.—Market without alteration from last day. Stewart's 19s, South Hetton's 19s, Hetton's 19s, Tees 18s 6d, Hartlepool 18s 6d, Durham 18s 6d, Belmont 16s 6d, Thorpe 17s 6d, Riddell's 16s 6d, Tanfield 13s 6d, Harton 16s 6d, Hartley's 16s. Fresh arrivals 70; left from last day 1.—Total 71.

TALLOW, Monday, July 23.—There is only a moderate business doing in our market; nevertheless, prices continue to rule high. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 53s, for the last three months 52s 9d per cwt. Rough fat 2s 9½d per 8lbs.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock.....	13227	13965	14792	20832	31152
Price of Yellow Candle..	51s 0d to 55s 6d	58s 0d to 0s 0d	48s 3d to 0s 0d	53s 3d to 0s 0d	58s 0d to 0s 0d
Delivery last Week	2079	1526	1724	1288	1479
Ditto from the 1st of June..	17555	10393	9250	1156	12906
Arrived last Week	3438	1781	956	2515	1864
Ditto from the 1st of June..	13175	11214	12427	16908	16964
Price of Town Tallow	58s 6d	60s 3d	50s 6d	52s 9d	55s 0d

Advertisements.

LEAP-YEAR.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S new BOUQUET for the Season 1860.

"In leap-year they have power to choose,
The men no charter to refuse."—Chaucer.

This and a thousand others for choice, in bottles 2s. 6d. each

2, NEW BOND-STREET, W. [Copyright.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR. — CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Dicquemar's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

RIMMEL'S LOTION for the SKIN is prepared of two sorts—No. 1, preservative, and No. 2, curative. No 1 beautifies the complexion. No 2 removes pimples, eruptions, tan, freckles, sunburns, and all cutaneous imperfections. Price per bottle, ½ pint, 2s. 9d.; ¼ pint, 4s. 6d.; pint, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers and chemists,

E. Rimmel, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

BUGS disappear like Magic after using HARPER TWELVETREES' BUG DESTROYER, which kills them by millions, and utterly destroys the element in which they breed. None can possibly exist after a single dressing. Sold in packets, at 3d., 6d., and 1s.; and bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, by all Agents for Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder. Post free for 7d.

A Penny Packet of HARPER TWELVETREES' POISONED WHEAT will kill hundreds of mice and sparrows on the spot. No risk nor danger to human life, nor to cats or dogs. Crops may be entirely protected by scattering this Poisoned Wheat over seed beds. Sold at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. Agents wanted.

PATENTEE—HARPER TWELVETREES, "THE WORKS," BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON.

KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Pale Newfoundland, pure and tasteless, the Light Brown, cheaper and of good quality. The demand for these oils, most highly recommended for their medicinal properties, has so greatly increased that Mr. Keating, being anxious to bring them within the reach of all classes, now imports direct, the Pale, from Newfoundland, and the Brown, from the Norwegian Islands.—The Pale may be had in half-pints, 1s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 6d.; quarts, 4s. 6d. The Light Brown, in pints, 1s. 8d.; quarts, 3s. No higher price need be paid. At 79, St. Paul's-churchyard.

FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH
Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.
This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

Post free for Two Stamps,

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY of an entirely NEW THEORY of CURING DISEASE, being the recorded experience of thirty years' special practice in Great Britain, France, and America—with evidence of the actual effects of the latest Scientific Discoveries, denominated NEW LOCAL REMEDIES, with the adjuncts of Constitutional Treatment not yet generally known, even by the medical faculty of the British Empire, but which have been recently introduced into England. Sent free on receipt of two stamps to defray postage, &c., by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., No. 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, W.C.—Daily consultations from Eleven till Two, and Six to Eight Evening.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men There is no fear of cold as with all other Bilious Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY
The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE,
SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,
in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

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